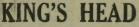
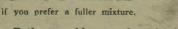


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SO she takes Sanatogen—and in a few weeks she is a different woman, growing steadily healthier and stronger.

Gone are the apathy and fatigue—the fretfulness and depression of spirits—the insomnia and indifference to food.

There is colour in her cheeks—a cheerful light in her eyes—and gratitude in her heart to Sanatogen!

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But Sanatogen is not merely "unexcelled"—it is unequalled. Owing to its unique powers of phosphorus-nutrition it does literally "re-nerve" you, while as a concentrated, tissue-building food it vitally assists Nature in her recuperative processes.

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Express Your Thought in Ciro Pearls and the success of your Xmas Gift is assured CIRO Pearl Gifts are a lasting reminder of the thought and good taste of the donor—they have set the world thinking, for there are no more faithful duplicates of the genuine Oriental to be found throughout the universe. Such fame cannot but be well merited, as every woman knows who is the proud possessor of Ciro Pearls. WHAT more pleasing Yuletide offering to lovers of the beautiful than an exact copy of a valuable pearl necklace, or one of the charm ing jewels illustrated? OUR UNIQUE OFFER. On receipt of one guinea we will send you a 16-inch Ciro Pearl Necklet or a Ring, Brooch, Ear-rings, or any other Ciro Pearl Jewel (complete with case). If, after comparing them vith real or other artificial pearls, they are not found equal to the former or superior to the latter, return them to us within 15 days, and we will refund your money. Above necklet supplied in any other length at an additional cost of 1s. 4d. per inch. Special solid gold safety clasps, 2s. 6d. each. New descriptive booklet No. 16 just published (sent post free). CIRO PEARLS, LTD., (Dept. 16), 39, Old Bond Street, W. (Piccadilly End). Our Showrooms are on the First Floor, over Lloyds Bank. Indian Branch: 7, Esplanade East Calcutta. CAN THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O





PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK: PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RUSSELL, BERTRAM PARK, LAFAYETTE, E. O. HOPPÉ, ELLIOTT AND FRY, C. VANDYK, AND C.N.



THE KING'S WREATH: GENERAL LORD HORNE PLACING HIS MAJESTY'S TRIBUTE

ON THE CENOTAPH ON ARMISTICE DAY.

Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, received his medal for his researches on the distribution and movement of the stars. --- Viscount Ednam is the heir of the Earl of Dudley. He was born in January 1894. -- Mr. W. Robert Colton was Vice-President of the Royal Society of British Sculptors. He was born in 1867; was well known at 22; and became an R.A. in 1919. He was twice appointed, Professor of Sculpture at the R.A.- Jacques Anatole Thibault ("France" is a pseudonym) was born in 1844, son of a famous bookseller. He is a master of characterisation and irony. He was elected to the French Academy in 1898.—Mr. Dawes first entered Parliament, as Member for Walworth, in 1910. He was a solicitor.—It was announced on November 12 that Viscount Takahashi had accepted the Japanese Premiership, in succession

A PIONEER STEEL-MAKER :

THE LATE MR. W. RICHARDS.

to the murdered Mr. Hara.—Baron Kato, interviewed in Washington, said of Mr. Hughes's disarmament proposition: "The general principles on which it rests seem to me to be perfectly acceptable."-Sir Joseph Larmor won his award by his researches in mathematical physics. -- Sir Edward Fraser gave 35 years of his life to the service of Nottingham. -- M. Davray, who received the insignia of his C.B.E. the other day, was created a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour last March.—Mr. Windsor Richards was a famous Welsh ironmaster. He was born in August 1831.——In the photograph at the Cenotaph are Sir Edward Wallington, with the Queen's tribute; Sir Henry Streatfeild, with Queen Alexandra's; and Captain Lascelles with the Prince of Wales's. - Dr. Blackman received his Royal Society medal for researches on gaseous exchange in plants.

AWARDED A ROYAL MEDAL:

DR. F. F. BLACKMAN, F.R.S.

"THEIR NAME LIVETH FOR EVERMORE": WAR MEMORIAL AND THE ARMISTICE DAY CEREMONY AT THE ABBEY GRAVE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGDON PHOTO. CO., GEREDFORD), TOPICAL, KERN, AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



UNVEILED BY THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, SIR G. M. MACDONOGH THE GREEK CENOTAPH AND CALVARY AT BEAUMONT COLLEGE.



TO 7000 MEN OF THE BEDFORDSHIRE AND HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT: THE UNVEILING A MEMORIAL AT BEDFORD, BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT, MR. S. H. WHITBREAD.



TO THE 7TH BATTALION, ESSEX REGIMENT AND 3RD EAST ANGLIAN FIELD AMBULANCE THE UNVEILING OF A MEMORIAL AT CHURCH HILL, WALTHAMSTOW.



UNVEILED BY THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE (LEFT) AND DEDICATED BY THE BISHOP OF LOND-ATRON SAINT OF A FARISH WITHIN THE BANK OF ENGLAND: ST. CHRISTOPHER, THE BANK'S WAR MEMORIAL STATUE, UNVEILED BY THE GOVERNOR, MR. M. C. NORMAN.





(CENTRE): THE CHISWICK MEMORIAL

UNVELLED BY FIELD-MARKET HE NEMOVAL OF THE PALL AND THE VENESON AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE PALL IN THE ARMSTREE DAY CREMONY: THE UNKNOWN WARRIORS HEWW FROM PRESTREET HER PROPERTY. THE UNKNOWN WARRIORS HEWW FROM PRESTREET HER PROPERTY. THE PROPERTY HER PR WARRIOR'S GRAVE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



GRAVE, WITH THE PERMANENT INSCRIBED SLAB.

SLAB OVER THE UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S GRAVE, WITH ITS INSCRIPTION.

At Beaumont College, the famous Roman Cathelie school at Cld Windsor, a Greek cenotaph embodying a Calvary and sarcophagus, in memory of old boys

November 13 by the Duke of Devonshire and dedicated by the Bishop of London.—The Bank of England's memorial is a bronze centature, by the Purchase of the P who fell in the war, was unveiled on November 13, by Lieutenant-General Sir C. M. Mondonogh, Adjusted process Speaking afterwards, he expected the choice of the nonex for commencentative successful control of the part of the control of the contro he regretted the choice of the poppy for commemorative purpose, as it was a page embler of the Court, Mr. S. H. Whitehead, musculate, and exhibit the Lord Linguistic and the Linguistic of the County Mr. S. H. Whithered, unveiled an obeliate to the memory of over 7000 memory and vote from the review of the Barrow present were Lord Hampden (Lord Lieutenant of Herts), and Lord Ampthill. The Bishop of St. Albans dedicated the memorial.—At Church Hill, Waithnamstow, on the 13th, a memorial to the Church Hill, Abbey. The Ypres flag which had lain on the grave, was placed on the High and congraded, and then hong by a soldier on a pillar near the grave. beautiful pall, presented by members of the theatrical profession in memory of fallen comrades, was then removed from the grave, revealing the new permanent slab made of marble from Waterloo, with its deeply-incised inscription as shown in our photograph above.



UNVEILED BY CARDINAL BOURNE: A MARBLE SHRINE, WITH FOUR

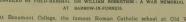
COLUMNS OF NAMES, IN BROMPTON ORATORY

OF A BRITISH WARRIOR

FOR KING AND COUNTRY FOR LOVED ONES HOME AND EMPIRE

THE FREEDOM OF THE WORLD

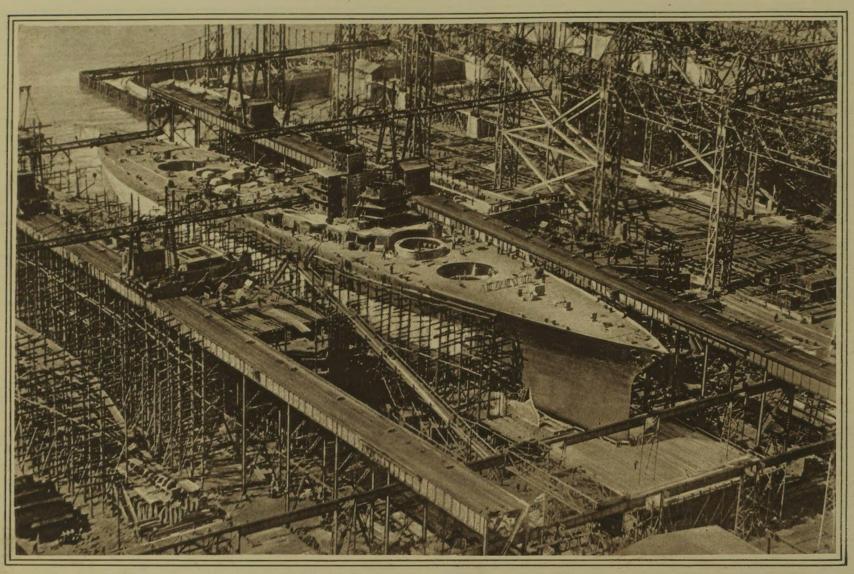
SIST SHALL ALL BE MADE ALIVE X



Walthamstow, on the 13th, a memorial to the 7th Battalion, Essex Regiment and 3rd East Anglian Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C. (T.), was unveiled by Sir j. Roper Parkington, assisted by Mrs. A. M. Davie, widow of Company-Sergeant-Major George Davie, D.C.M .-- The Chiswick War Memorial was unveiled on

TO BE "SCRAPPED"? TYPES OF NEW AMERICAN CAPITAL SHIPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR SERVICE AND TOPICAL.



REPRESENTATIVE OF THE FIFTEEN NEW CAPITAL SHIPS WHICH THE UNITED STATES OFFERS TO "SCRAP" IF THE HUGHES PROGRAMME IS ACCEPTED: A BATTLE-SHIP ON THE STOCKS AT NEWPORT NEWS—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.



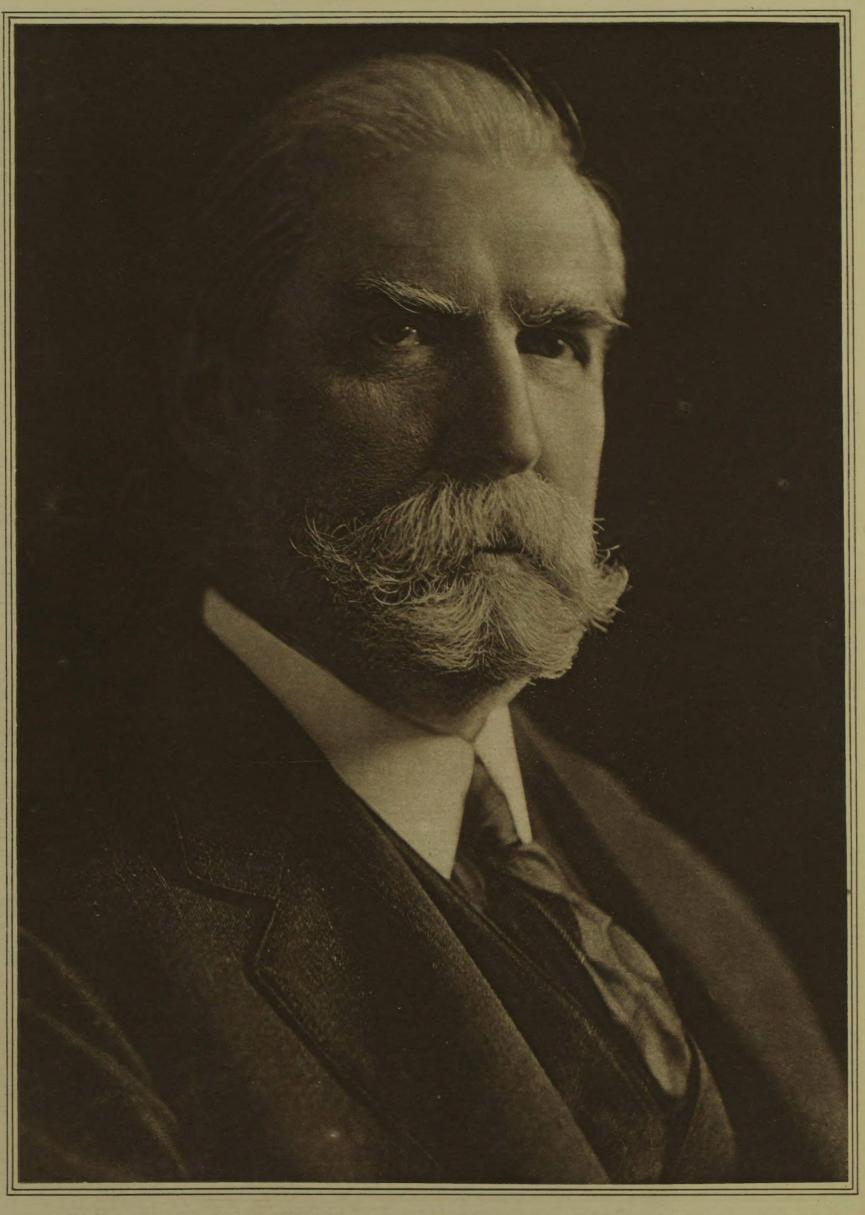
"THE UNITED STATES PROPOSES TO SCRAP ALL THE CAPITAL SHIPS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION . . . INCLUDING TWO BATTLE-SHIPS LAUNCHED": THE LAUNCH OF THE BATTLE-SHIP "WASHINGTON"—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

Outlining his great scheme of naval disarmament, at the opening of the Washington Conference on November 12, Mr. C. E. Hughes, U.S. Secretary of State, said: "The United States is now completing the programme of 1916, calling for ten new battle-ships and six battle-cruisers. One battle-ship has been completed, and others are in various stages of construction. Still, the United States is willing, in the interests of an immediate limitation of naval armaments, to scrap all these ships. The United States proposes, if this plan is adopted,

firstly to scrap all capital ships now under construction. This includes six battle-cruisers and seven battle-ships on the ways and in the course of construction, and two battle-ships launched. The total number of new capital ships that would thus be scrapped is fifteen. The total tonnage of new capital ships, when completed, would be 618,000 tons." The United States also proposes to scrap fifteen older battle-ships—thirty capital ships in all. It was expected that Great Britain would accept the scheme in principle, but with modifications.

AMERICA'S DISARMAMENT SPOKESMAN: A VOICE FOR WORLD PEACE.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPH BY HARRIS AND EWING.



PROPOUNDER OF THE UNITED STATES SCHEME OF DISARMAMENT AND A TEN YEARS' NAVAL HOLIDAY: MR. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

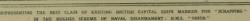
The opening day of the Washington Conference, November 12, was made memorable by the inaugural speech of President Harding, welcoming the delegates and expressing the general spirit of the assemblage, and by the speech that followed from Secretary Hughes, who, on the motion of Mr. Balfour, was elected to the chair of the Conference. Mr. Hughes quickly passed from the region of aspirations into that of definite proposals. He electrified the gathering by the boldness and magnitude of his scheme, which had not been disclosed beforehand, for naval

disarmament on the part of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan. Briefly stated, his plan provides for the "scrapping" by these Powers of sixty six new capital ships, built or in building, and for a ten years "naval holiday," or cessation of further construction. Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, New York, on April 11, 1862, and has had a distinguished career as a lawyer, becoming a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was twice Governor of York, and stood as a Republican candidate for the Presidency, against Mr. Wilson, in 1916.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK: WAR-SHIP "SCRAPPING"; MEMORIALS;

PHOTOGRAPHS BY STEPHEN CRIBB (SOUTHSEA). F. GRIGGS, TOPICAL.







CARRYING EX-KING KARL OF HUNGARY AND EX-QUEEN ZITA ON THEIR WAY TO EXILE IN MADEIRA AFTER THEIR FAILURE IN HUNGARY: THE BRITISH GUNBOAT "GLOWWORM" GOING DOWN THE DANUBE.



THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ARMISTICE DAY IN PARIS: THE FRENCH UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S TOMB
COVERED WITH FLORAL TRIBUTES, BRONZE WEEATHS, AND FALMS.



UNVEILED BY THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH: THE POTTERIES WAR MEMORIAL AT BURSLEM.

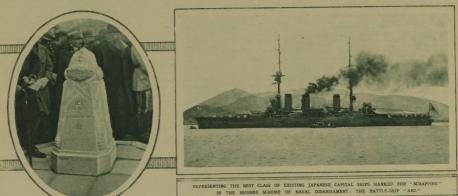


PRINCESS MARY OUT HUNTING FOR THE FIRST TIME
OF THE WEST NORFOLK HOUNDS

The British battle-ship Orion and the Japanese battle-ship Ail, illustrated above, represent the latest type of existing capital ships of the two navies marked for "scrapping," according to the scheme of naval disarmanent proposed by Secretary Hughes at the opening meeting of the Washington Conference. The proposal is that the three chief naval powers (the United States, Great Britain, and Japan) should each "scrap" ortain new capital ships, built or in building, and some of their older existing capital ships, Regarding these laters, Mr. Hughes said: "Great Britain shall, in addition, scrap her pre-Dreadnoughts, second-line battle-ships, and first-line battle-ships up to but not including the King George V. class: "The Orion is the name-ship of the class immediately preceding the King George V. class in date, and including also the Thunderer, Monarch, and Conqueror. Regarding the existing Japanese capital ships. Mr. Hughes and "I span shall scrap all pre-Dreadnoughts and battle-ships of the second line. This would include the scrapping of all ships up to but not including the

KARL'S EXILE; FRANCE'S "UNKNOWN"; PRINCESS MARY; LANDRU.

H. C. BYWATER, I.B., HARRIS'S PICTURE AGENCY, AND C.N.



"HERE THE INVADER WAS DRIVEN BACK": A MEMORIAL PILLAR UNVEILED AT CHATEAU THIERRY.



THIS SEASON: HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT A MEET AT WEASENHAM ST. PETER.



UNVEILED BY SIR EVAN JONES, M.P., AND DEDICATED BY THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD (SEEN BEHIND - RAILINGS): THE WAR MEMORIAL CROSS AT MILFORD HAVEN.



AARGED WITH 26 CRIMES, INCLUDING THE MURDER OF 10 WOMEN AND 1 MAN: H. D. LANDRU IN THE DOCK AT VERSAILLES, DURING THE READING OF THE INDICTMENT.

Setisu." The Aki represents the class immediately preceding the Setisu.—The memorial boundary pillar at Chatesus Thierry marks the furthest point reached by the German invasion of France in the war. Our photograph shows its inassignation by the President of the Paris Municipal Council.—Ex-King Karl and ex-Queen Zita e-mbarked on November I in the British monitor Gleuworm at Baja on the Danube, ainety miles below Budapes: As she could not pass the Iron Gate owing to low water, they were then taken by motor-car to the Roumanian frontier, and afterwards embarked in H.M.S. Cardiff, which left Constantinople for Gibraliar on the 4th on the way to Madeira, their place of exile.—Princess Mary went out hunting with the West Norfolk Nounds at Weasenham St. Peter on November 14.—The trial of Henri Desiré Landru, charged with murdering ten women and one man, besides other crimes of theft and fraud, began in the Palais of Justice at Versailles on November 7. The reading of the indictiment by the greffer (cleir of the court) took more than two hours.



THE FINDING OF THE BROKEN HILL SKULL: THE MYSTERY OF THE GREAT BONE CAVE.

MODELLED FROM
THE FAMOUS
PILTDOWN SKULL:
THE PILTDOWN
MAN — A RECONSTRUCTION BUST
BY LOUIS MASCRÉ,
BASED ON THE
RESEARCHES OF
PROF. RUITOT.
Photo. by M. Bolls

Being an account of the discovery of an ancient human skull in the workings of the Broken Hill Mine, in Northern Rhodesia. THE EUROPEAN
PREHISTORIC TYPE
MOST NEARLY
RESEMBLING. THE
BROKEN HILL
SKULL: THE
NEANDERTHAL
MAN — A RECONSTRUCTION BUST
BY LOUIS MASCRE.



THE ancient skull which has just recently arrived from Rhodesia, and has excited the keenest interest in scientific circles, was unearthed at a depth of 60 feet below water level in the Rhodesia Broken Hill Development Company's mine at Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia, and has been presented by the proprietors of the mine to the British Museum.

No little excitement was caused in the faraway mining camp when it was known that a skull had been found in the mine, and many heated discussions took place among the miners, as to whether it was a large ape's skull or that of a human being. The native labourers were not so interested, however; so after the native foreman had sent the skull to the "white boss," they went on with their digging, and so broke into pieces what would have been a far more

important discovery, that of the complete skeleton of this early ancestor of It was man. after the manager of the property had seen the skull that it was decided to put it aside and make a search for further remains, and so we were able to recover a leg bone, collar bone, portion of shoulder blade, also portion of the pelvis with coccyx attached, and part of a lower jaw, together with various parts of other bones not identified, and most of the pieces of the mineralised cast of the body. The only other large bone found near these human remains was a smashed skull of an animal similar to a lion; also

a round stone similar in shape and size to the stones the presentday natives use for various grinding purposes.

One can easily imagine a fight to a finish between man and beast, in those far-off, dim ages.

The mine, which is at present an open quarry, has been famous for its "Bone Cave" amongst geologists and travellers for some years, and is situated some 650 miles north of Bulawayo. It was at the foot of this "Bone Cave" that the skull and other human bones mentioned were found, constituting the only human remains out of the many hundreds of tons of bones that have been removed during mining operations. Fossilised and partly fossilised remains of elephant, lion, leopard, rhino, and hippo, also of antelope and other cattle, together with tons upon tons of bones of small animals and birds, have been found. The writer has stood at a place where this "Bone Cave" has been cut through, and has pulled out from the débris various fossilised bones, such as jaw bones, skulls of small animals, and teeth, all of which were destined to be passed through

the smelters to obtain the metals which have replaced the lime of the bones; for chemical examination has shown that the lime has been largely replaced by the phosphates of zinc and

The discovery of this skull is made doubly interesting when the mine, and particularly the "Bone Cave" itself, are considered. Before mining operations commenced, there stood at this spot a kopje, or hill, 50 to 60 feet high, with a slight depression in the centre. Mining operations have demolished this hill, and have excavated to the depth of over 90 feet below ground level where the hill stood, and it was at this depth that the skull was discovered. The entrance to the "Bone Cave" was at ground level. One of the early prospectors, who visited it before mining operations had commenced, has described the

takes a decided dip, and is filled to the roof with loose débris. At 40 to 50 feet the walls have disappeared altogether, and the bones are surrounded with a soft, friable, lead-carbonate ore. As this constituted the main body of the ore around the lower portion of the cave, the theory has been put forward that the zinc in the ore has been leached out by the action of water and so caused a general subsidence, which would account for the depression on the top of the original kopje, and also for the subsidence of the cave from its supposed original horizontal position.

How did these bones get into this cave, and how long have they been accumulating? How did the skull and other bones of the skeleton, the only human remains found there, come to be at the toe of this cave, with tons

upon tons of bones above them?

One prominent geologist has suggested that the bones have been placed in the cave by human agency. In amplification, another suggestion has been that the original cavern may have been an extremely ancient mine-shaft, which was later used as a dumping pit for animal refuse by a tribe of hunters. But the obviously great antiquity of the skull would discountenance the mining theory, while the enormous quantity (some hundreds of tons) of animal bones, and the fact that more than 90 per cent. of them are so small that the animals must have been

Showing portion of one property of the propert

THE GEOLOGICAL FACTOR IN DATING THE RHODESIAN SKULL: THE BROKEN HILL MINE IN DIAGRAM; SHOWING THE PLACE OF DISCOVERY IN THE FAMOUS BONE CAVE.

An actual photograph of the mine, showing where the skull was found, appears on another page. Here the form of the excavation has been adapted to make the diagram clear. Portions of the original hill (kopje) are shown in part-section, with dotted lines to indicate the sky-line as it used to be before the hill was broken by mining. Other lines show the ground level and water level. The spot where the skull lay is about 60 feet below water level, 90 feet below ground level, and 140 feet below the original hill top. The 50-ft. vertical line in the diagram touches an imaginary line indicating the depression on top of the kopje. The bottom of the tramway incline is shown broken, so that the whole length of the cave may be seen. As the accompanying article explains, the cave was full of animal bones, but few other human remains have been found.—[Drawn by W. B. Robinson, from Material supplied by Mr. W. E. Harris.]

cave as having been practically filled with débris. After one had crawled over this obstruction and stood upon the floor of the cave proper, it could be seen that bones of various animals were scattered all around. The floor was made of loose débris and fairly dry. The walls and roof were studded with crystalline deposits, which, when lighted up with the rays of a candle or lamp, reflected back the light, making a veritable fairy cavern, whilst bats and owls, disturbed by the unaccustomed lights, flew round, much to the visitors' discomfort.

It is believed that the cave originally extended some 120 to 150 feet in a horizontal or slightly dipping direction, from west to east. The walls and roof consist of dolomite and zinc silicate, the floor of loose material to a depth varying from 4 to 12 feet, consisting almost entirely of fossilised or partly fossilised remains of animals. Under this carpet of loose material is rock similar to the walls and roof. Thirty feet below the level of the entrance of the cave is the original water level. At about 10 feet below water level, the cave

far too little to serve as food for human beings, rather tends to cast doubt on the dumping theory.

Another theory, that these bones have been washed into the cave by periodic floods at the times of rains, cannot stand, as all the bones are loose and not cemented together with mud, as might be expected if they had been washed off the surrounding veldt. Also, where could such masses have come from?

The theory that these animals were engulfed whilst taking refuge from some natural upheaval, such as fire or flood, is likewise untenable, inasmuch as at the toe, where the skull was discovered, apart from the skull only small bones have been found. The larger bones were deposited nearer the mouth, and from their condition must have been a far more recent deposit than that of the skull or surrounding bones.

Truly, the whole subject is an astounding mystery.

WILLIAM E. HARRIS.

THE FINDING OF THE BROKEN HILL SKULL: THE PLACE OF DISCOVERY.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY WILLIAM E. HARRIS.



SHOWING THE EXACT SPOT (IN THE CIRCLE) WHERE THE SKULL WAS FOUND, AT A DEPTH OF 90 FEET BELOW GROUND LEVEL: THE BROKEN HILL MINE IN NORTHERN RHODESIA.

A prehistoric skull of great anthropological importance was recently found at the Broken Hill Mine, in Northern Rhodesia, whose owners have presented it to the British Museum. It is now at South Kensington, in charge of Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., Keeper of the Geological Department. The scientific aspects of the discovery are discussed in this number by him and by Sir Arthur Keith. The above photograph of the mine, taken recently, shows the exact spot where the skull was found, at a point in the Bone Cave,

some 140 feet below the original top of the hill. The Bone Cave was already famous for its stalactites and stalagmites, and for the replacement of the original lime by phosphates of zinc and lead. The cave, which ran for a long distance under the hill, was full of animal bones, but no human remains had previously been found. The skull was at the far end at a much greater depth (as shown in the diagram opposite), and the question how it came there presents a difficult problem. The actual finder was Mr. W. E. Barren, a New Zealand engineer.

DR. A. SMITH WOODWARD ON THE BROKEN HILL SKULL.

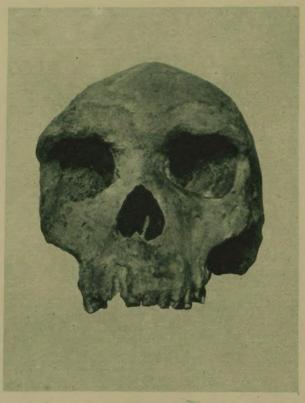
By Dr. A. SMITH WOODWARD, LL.D., F.R.S., Keeper of the Geological Department, South Kensington Museum.

THE new skull from a Rhodesian cave exhibits so many unusual features, and needs so much cleaning before it can be satisfactorily studied, that any account of it must at present be incomplete. It is in a remarkably fresh state of preservation, not at all fossilised, and its substance appears to differ from modern bone only in the loss of its animal matter. The condition alone is insufficient to decide whether it dates back to the Pleistocene period or whether it belongs to a recent century. The associated animal remains at any rate show that the man it represents lived in Rhodesia under circumstances that still existed in that country a few years ago when the white races first arrived there.

The brain-case is that of a very ordinary man, with bone not thicker than that in an average European, and of similar structure. The size of the brain cavity is not yet determined, but is clearly far above the lower human limit. When seen in side-view (right photograph below), however, the skull has an extraordinary appearance, because the bones of the face are relatively very large, and the upper edges of the eye-sockets are inflated into immense rounded crests, or ridges, which obscure the shape of the forehead and give it a retreating contour. The skull thus approaches that of a great ape, and when seen in front view (adjoining photograph), its large, square orbits, with their overhanging ridges, recall those of a gorilla. As readily seen by comparing the photographs, the skull is indeed human, with reminiscences of an ape-like ancestor in its face. The bones of the nose are typically human, but their arrangement shows that it would be broad and flattened.

In lower view (left photograph below) the skull is seen to be much broken on the right side, but the oval opening (foramen magnum), where the spinal cord enters the brain-case, is distinguishable placed as far forwards as in modern man. This opening makes no approach to the backward position which it occupies in the gorilla and other apes, and it shows that the skull would be perfectly poised on an upright trunk. Corresponding with the large size of the face, the palate is enormous for man. It is, however, a typically human palate, beautifully domed, and adapted to perfect speech, and bounded by the horse-shoe shaped row of large, though absolutely human, teeth. All the teeth are much worn, and those of the front of the jaw met their lower opposing teeth edge to edge, as in all the early races. Only one feature is specially noteworthy—the wisdom tooth is much smaller than the other grinders. The whole dentition is remarkable as exhibiting much decay from caries, and the disease has affected the bone round the tooth-sockets, which are partially destroyed in some places. So far as I am aware, this is the only example of caries in the teeth of a prehistoric skull hitherto discovered. The lower jaw, unfortunately, has not been preserved, but the size of the palate and the great space for the temporal muscle prove that it must have been unusually large and massive. I have tried to fit the fossil lower jaw from Heidelberg, which seems most appropriate for this new skull, but it is both too narrow and too short. The lower jaw from Piltdown is too large, and its shape, with the upstanding canine teeth, naturally prevents its being considered.

No skull of modern man differs essentially from that of the Kaffir shown in the photographs



"HUMAN, WITH REMINISCENCES OF AN APE-LIKE ANCESTOR": THE BROKEN HILL SKULL — FULL-FACE (AFTER CLEANING).

opposite. The fossil skull from Rhodesia is thus readily distinguished from that of any existing tribe by its prominent heavy face and brow ridges, and we must turn for comparison to the few known skulls of extinct man. At first sight, the roof of the skull appears to be remarkably similar to the fossil from Java described as Pithecanthropus; but that specimen represents a very much smaller skull, and, until the characters of its brain-cavity are known, it is insufficient for comparison. The very ancient Piltdown skull, with its ape-like palate (see opposite page), is still more readily excluded from comparison; for, although it has an immense face, this is not surmounted by large browridges or crests. The only known skulls which make a really close approach to the Rhodesian fossil are those of the Neanderthal type from caves

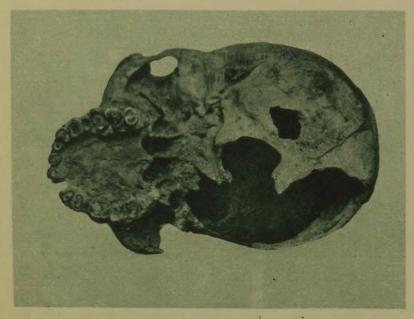
in Gibraltar, France, and Belgium. That from La Chapelle-aux-Saints, as restored by Professor Marcellin Boule, is especially comparable, and it is shown in the photographs on the opposite page. Here the brain-case is larger than in the Rhodesian skull, and, instead of being laterally compressed, its hinder portion is much expanded and bunshaped. Its foramen magnum is situated further backwards. Its brow-ridges also are somewhat smaller and less laterally extended than in the new skull, and the inclination of the nasal bones is different. The palate, however, so far as its fragmentary state allows comparison, is re-

fragmentary state allows comparison, is remarkably similar both in size and shape, and there are other features which suggest a possible connection between the races to which the French and Rhodesian skulls belonged.

There is only one difficulty in admitting this relationship. With the Rhodesian skull were found a complete shin bone (tibia) and the two ends of a thigh bone (femur), which are in all respects those of an ordinary modern man-totally different from the corresponding bones of the Neanderthal race found in France and Belgium. If these limb bones really belong to the associated skull, the Rhodesian cave man stood perfectly erect like ourselves, without the inelegant shoulders and the shuffling gait which must have been habitual in Neanderthal We have already observed that the man. poise of the skull on the backbone also suggests a normal erect attitude. I have therefore suggested to Mr. Forestier that in his accompanying restoration (see double-page drawing) he should take an ordinary skeleton nearly six feet high as his model for the body and limbs of the new race of which we now have the first evidence.

This reference of the limb bones to the skull is all the more probably correct, because a fragment of the upper jaw of a second individual found at the same time was preserved, and it undoubtedly belongs to the same kind of skull. A whole colony evidently inhabited the cave, and all the human remains found in the one layer of earth may be assigned to them without much hesitation.

The conclusion is most puzzling, and needs both much thought and more discoveries before it can be satisfactorily interpreted. My own first impression is that the new Rhodesian man is a later development than Neanderthal man, of more recent geological date. He is one of the multitude of extinct races yet to be unearthed, who completed their mental equipment before undergoing the change which we regard as refinement of the face. Professor Elliot Smith long ago expressed the opinion that the human brain was perfected before the old provision for the offensive and defensive use of the mouth was discarded. In the skull now described, we recognise a new stage in this evolutionary process.



"A TYPICALLY HUMAN PALATE . . . ADAPTED TO PERFECT SPEECH":
THE BROKEN HILL SKULL-UNDER SIDE (AFTER CLEANING).



"APPROACHING THAT OF A GREAT APE" IN THE SIZE OF THE EYE-BROW RIDGES: THE BROKEN HILL SKULL—SIDE VIEW (AFTER CLEANING).

THE BROKEN HILL SKULL: COMPARISONS, HUMAN AND SIMIAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS," BY COURTESY OF DR. A. SMITH WOODWARD, KEEPER OF THE GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

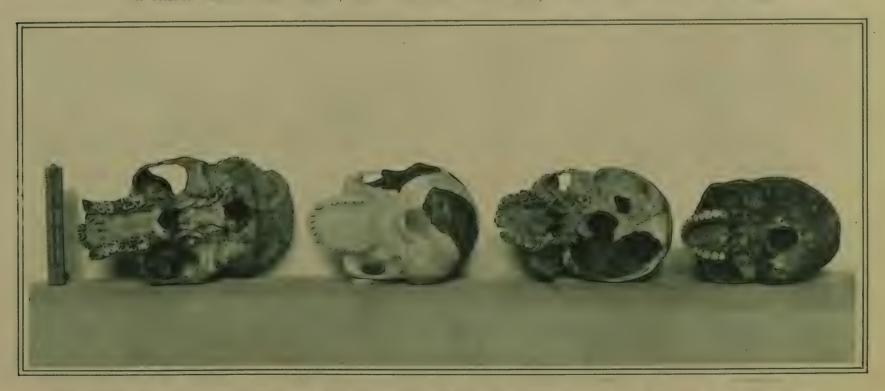


SEEN FULL FACE: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) THE SKULL OF A GORILLA; THE NEW SKULL FROM BROKEN HILL; A FRENCH NEANDERTHAL SKULL; A KAFFIR SKULL (ON LEFT, A 6-INCH RULE TO SHOW SCALE).



SEEN IN PROFILE AND SHOWING THE EYEBROW RIDGE: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) A GORILLA SKULL; THE BROKEN HILL SKULL;

A FRENCH NEANDERTHAL SKULL (FROM LA CHAPELLE AUX SAINTS) RESTORED BY PROFESSOR M. BOULE.



SEEN FROM BELOW, SHOWING THE UPPER JAW TEETH: (FROM LEFT TO RIGHT) A GORILLA SKULL; THE PILTDOWN SKULL;

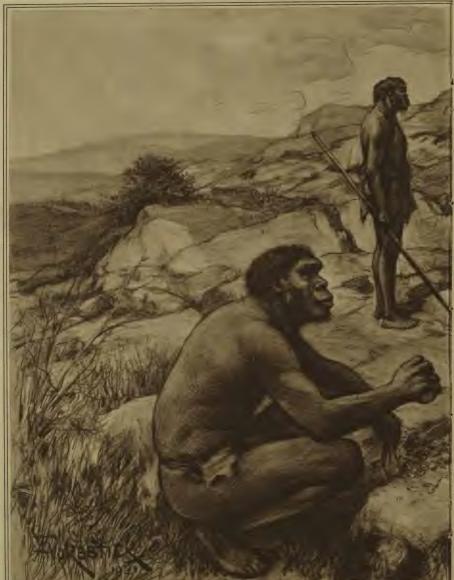
THE BROKEN HILL SKULL; A KAFFIR SKULL.

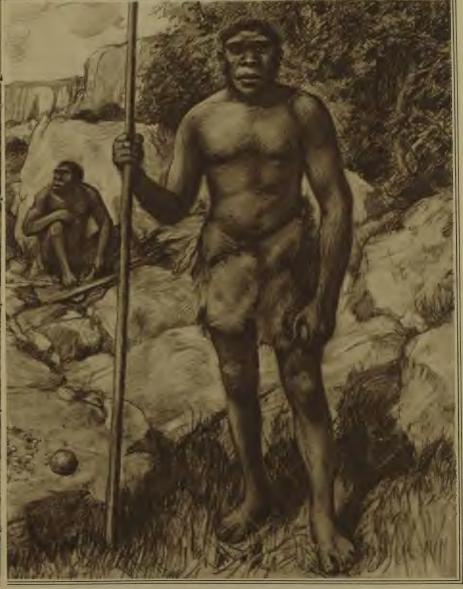
Great interest has been aroused in the scientific world by the discovery of an ancient human skull in the Broken Hill Mine, Northern Rhodesia, in a good state of preservation. Its place in the record of prehistoric man is discussed in the article opposite by Dr. A. Smith Woodward, the eminent geologist, Keeper of the Geological Department at the South Kensington Museum, in whose charge the skull has been placed. By his courtesy we are enabled to publish the above photographs showing different aspects of the new skull, as compared with others, including the famous Piltdown skull found in Sussex, which he investigated; a skull of the Neanderthal type from La Chapelle aux Saints, in France,

as restored by Professor Marcellin Boule; the skull of a typical Kaffir; and the skull of a gorilla. The points of resemblance and contrast between these various skulls are explained by Dr. Smith Woodward in his article. The photographs of the Broken Hill skull on this and the opposite page, it should be noted, were taken after the incrustations had been scraped off. Photographs on another page show it in the condition in which it was found. We also give in this number a photograph of the place of discovery, and a reconstruction drawing by Mr. A. Forestier, showing the type of man to whom the skull probably belonged. The 6-inch rule in the above photographs indicates size.

THE BROKEN HILL MAN AS HE LIVED-IN SOUTH AFRICA: A REMARKABLE RECONSTRUCTION.

Drawn by A. Forestier from Details Supplied by Dr. A. Smith Woodward, the Distinguished Geologist, Keeper of the





"THE POISE OF THE SKULL ON THE BACKBONE SUGGESTS A NORMAL ERECT ATTITUDE": FLAT NOSE, AND MASSIVE

The above reconstruction-drawing, based on the indications of the newly discovered Broken Hill skull (described and illustrated on previous pages) represents the same man in four attitudes. The figure in the right foreground, holding a staff, shows the erect bearing, broad shoulders, powerful arms and hands, large pectoral muscles, straight legs, and large feet, with the big toes especially large and extensible. The head, full-faced, shows the eye-sockets as seen in the skull. The left hand is holding a Palaeolithic flint implement. The figure squatting in the left foreground is in the act of crushing seeds by means of a crusher made of a rounded ball of chalky rock. A similar crusher is seen lying on the rock in front of the man. It should be noted that one of these

THE RHODESIAN MAN IN FOUR POSITIONS; SHOWING THE HEAVY EYEBROW RIDGES, JAW OF THE BROKEN HILL SKULL.

crushers was found near the skull. The head is here seen in profile, showing its general proportions and particularly the beetling brow and the long, projecting upper lip. The lips are neither thin nor thick, but represent a transition stage between ape and negro. The left hand is holding a small shoulderblade used for sweeping together the seed kernels. The figure standing in the left background illustrates the erect attitude seen sideways, with the thick neck and chest. The sitting figure on the right at the back shows the head in three-quarter profile, and other characteristics as before. The scenery is typical of hill country in Rhodesia. On the right, behind the bushes, is the entrance to the man's cave. (Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Comada.)

SIR ARTHUR KEITH ON THE BROKEN HILL SKULL.

By PROFESSOR SIR ARTHUR KEITH, M.D., F.R.S., Conservator of Museum, Royal College of Surgeons, England.

THE fossil human skull, which the directors of the Rhodesia Broken Hill* Company have presented to the British Museum, is a gift of great value for students of man's evolution. Although a final verdict cannot be given until a thorough and expert examination of the skull has been made, yet from the excellent photographs which the enterprising management of The Illustrated London News is able to place before its readers it is possible to arrive at certain definite conclusions regarding the nature of a strange type of humanity which, at a remote date, inhabited Northern Rhodesia.

The Rhodesian fossil skull does not represent a type of man which is new to anthropologists; every feature of this skull proclaims the ancient African of whom it formed part to have been first cousin to Neanderthal man, that peculiar species of humanity which lived in Europe throughout a certain phase of the Ice Age.

The sites at which fossil remains of Neanderthal The sites at which fossil remains of Neanderthal man have been found in Europe, with the dates at which the discoveries were made, are shown in an accompanying sketch map (Fig. 1). The sites are most numerous in France; but they occur also in Belgium and in the south-western part of Germany. Remains of the Neanderthal type of man have also been found in Jersey, but not hitherto in England. been found in Jersey, but not hitherto in England, although flint implements and weapons fashioned in his style of workmanship have been found in many localities. Fossil remains of this extinct type of humanity have been found in Croatia to the east of the Adriatic, but none in Italy to the west of that sea. The latest, as well as the earliest, discovery of Neanderthal man was made in the Mediterranean area. The Gibraltar skull, now preserved in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, was found in 1848, when operations were being carried out in Forbes Quarry on the north front of the Rock. It represents the first discovery of the Neanderthal type of man. The latest discovery was made in Malta in 1917, by Mr. Despott, who found two teeth of this peculiar race while excavating the floor of a large cave. Thus the earliest and latest discoveries of Neanderthal man carried his distribution right up to the threshold of The revelation now made in Northern Rhodesia extends the habitat of this ancient and extinct type of humanity far into Africa, for the site of the Broken Hill Company's works lies 4000 miles from Southern Europe. We now seem to be tracing Neanderthal man towards his cradle-land, for in many of its features the Rhodesian skull is more primitive than European specimens of the same type. The discovery gives us a glimpse of a distant past, when Europe and Africa were inhabited by a type of man radically different from the African and European races of to-day.

Even those who are not practised in the comparison of one kind of skull with another will be struck by the resemblance between the facial parts of the Gibraltar skull and of the one discovered in Northern Rhodesia. They are set next to each other for comparison in the illustrations (Figs. 7 and 8) opposite. In both there is the same massive ridge of bone crossing the forehead and overshadowing the capacious orbits; in both a widely-rooted nose fades into the rounded contour of the face; in both the upper jaw has the same characteristic elongated form, with deeply-rooted teeth implanted in a similar manner.

be no hesitation in regarding the Rhodesian skull as that of a man.

How did the Rhodesian man stand in size of brain? An approximate answer to this question can be given from a study of the profile view of the skull shown in Fig. 6, on the opposite page, and in Fig. 3 on this page, and from comparing corresponding outlines of a modern Englishman (Fig. 4 on this page) with the largest headed specimen of Neanderthal race so far discovered in Europe—the specimen from La Chapelle cave, France (Fig. 2 below), elaborately described by Professor Boule of Paris. The profile of each skull has been placed in a corresponding position, and set within



NEANDERTHAL MAN IN EUROPE: THE SITES ON WHICH FOSSIL REMAINS OF HIM HAVE BEEN FOUND AND THE DATES OF THE DISCOVERIES (FIG. 1).

a standard frame of the same dimensions. The La Chapelle skull is of remarkable size; it has a brain cavity which measures fully 1600 c.c., 120 c.c. above the average for modern Englishmen. The roof of the skull will be seen to reach the upper horizontal line of the frame; the forehead projects beyond the front vertical line. The English skull shown in Fig. 4 has a brain cavity measuring 1425 c.c., 65 c.c. short of the average, but in life its owner was known as a clever, notorious rascal. In the drawing (Fig. 4) the forehead is seen to fall 15 mm. short of the anterior vertical line. In its dimensions the newly discovered Rhodesian skull falls between the modern English and ancient French skulls (Fig. 3). The roof of the African fossil skull falls somewhat short of the upper horizontal line, but in length it more than fills the standard frame. Allowing for the thickness of bone and the great projection of the eyebrow ridge, it is clear that this ancient African had a brain which in point of size did not fall greatly short of the average for modern Englishmen. In all Neanderthal skulls the roof is low-pitched, particularly in the Gibraltar specimen. The Neanderthal people of Europe were not all of the same breed or race; there are

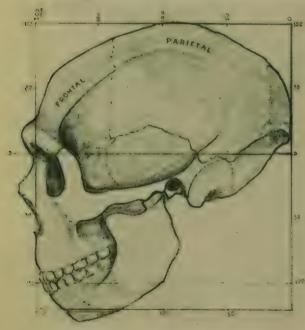
man there is the same extensive hafting of the skull as in Neanderthal man (compare Figs. 2 and 3).

When we turn to the mouth, palate, and teeth of this new African form of man, nothing reminiscent of the ape is to be seen. In shape, the palate is less anthropoid in form than is the palate of the modern negro. As in the Gibraltar skull, the teeth are arranged in a semi-circle or horse-shoe. The canine or eye teeth have not the ape-like form seen in the ancient Piltdown Englishman. The crowns of the teeth, particularly of the front teeth, are worn to the roots, showing how rough and tough the food of the Rhodesian man must have been. Most remarkable of all is the extent to which this individual suffered from that disease which is so prevalent in modern England—caries or "rotting" of the teeth—to which Professor Elliot Smith has already drawn attention. Caries of the teeth was a rare disease in England until the period of the Roman occupation. Very few people escape this disease nowadays. One notes, too, in the Rhodesian man, that the teeth which are destroyed by disease—the first molars and pre-molars—are just those most liable to be attacked in modern times.

Thus the fossil form of man found in Rhodesia agrees in most features with the extinct type of Europe—Neanderthal man. In one feature at least the African form is more primitive or ape-like. The temporal muscles of mastication seem to have reached a greater degree of development, as indicated by the high position of the temporal ridges on the skull, and the great development of the eye-brow or supra-orbital ridge.

It cannot be said that this discovery of fossil man has taken the anthropological world by surprise. From time to time during the last fifty years numerous travellers and local archæologists have reported the find of Palæolithic stone implements in South Africa, in workmanship not unlike the implements found in the gravel and terrace deposits of Europe. The presence of such flint implements is a sure indication that man is an ancient inhabitant of South Africa. Then, again, an ancient skull, far beyond the modern average in the size of its brain cavity, was unearthed at Boskop, in the Transvaal, just before the war. Although this skull is modern in its chief features, and certainly Negroid in its affinities, yet it differs in important details from all known skulls. Then, again, in South Africa, we find the most aberrant of all living human types—the Hottentot, and the pygmy or dwarf race, related to the Hottentot—the Bushman. No one who had noted all these circumstances can have been surprised by the discovery now made. We may hope that Africa will yield many ancient documents relating to the prehistory of human races.

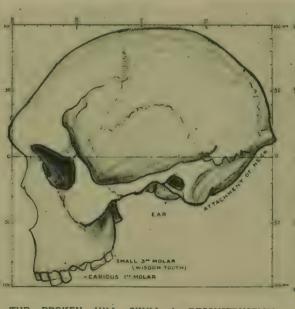
Can anything definite be said regarding the date at which the Neanderthal type or species of man flourished in Europe or Africa? Professor Marcellin Boule, the leading authority on this matter, assigns Neanderthal man in Europe to the period which saw the last great extension southwards of the ice-sheet. In England the opinion which finds acceptance at the present time places this phase of the Ice Age between thirty and fifty thousand years ago. As regards the Northern Rhodesian man, the date does not appear to be so remote. Dr. Smith Woodward has observed that the remains of the animals which are found in the same subterranean channel as this remarkable human skull are not those of extinct species, but are remains of species now living



THE NEANDERTHAL TYPE OF SKULL-FOUND AT LA CHAPELLE, FRANCE, IN 1908 (FIG. 2).

The cheek-bones have a drawn-in appearance; they have not the lateral prominence or projection seen in many modern races of mankind. The face of the Rhodesian man was more massive, more strongly built than that of the Gibraltar individual. The difference may be due to sex, for Professor Sollas is of opinion, and the writer agrees with him, that the Gibraltar skull is that of a Neanderthal woman, while there can

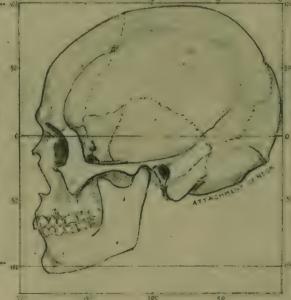
O Broken Hill is an important railway centre in Northern Rhodesia. It lies within the northern watershed of the Zambesi.



THE BROKEN HILL SKULL—A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING MADE FROM PHOTOGRAPHS (FIG. 3).

several features in which the Gibraltar skull differs from the corresponding kind of skull found in France. One infers that the Rhodesian man was much more akin to the Gibraltar breed than to that of France.

Another striking feature of the Neanderthal people was the manner in which the head was implanted on the neck. Everyone is familiar with the slender neck of boyhood and the thickening which overtakes it as manhood is reached—the back of the head, in a considerable proportion of men, appearing to sink into the neck. This change in the neck is much more noticeable in man's relatives—the anthropoid apes. In the adult male gorilla a collar applied tightly to the neck could be slipped over the head. In the Rhodesian fossil



MODERN ENGLISH SKULL—FOR COMPARISON WITH THE OTHER SKULLS (FIG. 4).

in Africa. In Europe the remains of Neanderthal man are found with those of species which have become extinct or ceased to live in Europe. In Europe Neanderthal man seems to have appeared suddenly, and, after holding sway for a long period, to have as suddenly disappeared, being replaced by Europeans of a modern type. As to where and when mankind of the modern type was evolved, the present discovery throws no light, but it does open out and illuminate the ancient world of that very remarkable species of humanity—Neanderthal man.

THE BROKEN HILL SKULL: AS FOUND AND AFTER BEING CLEANED.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MR. W. E. HARRIS; THAT OF THE GIBRALTAR SKULL BY COURTESY OF SIR ARTHUR KEITH.



BEFORE THE INCRUSTATIONS WERE REMOVED: THE BROKEN HILL SKULL AS IT WAS FOUND—A PROFILE VIEW (FIG. 5).



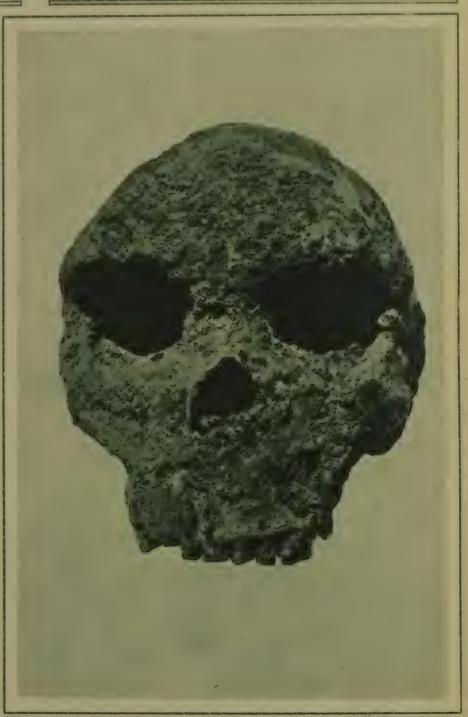
AFTER SOME INCRUSTATIONS HAD BEEN REMOVED: ANOTHER PROFILE VIEW SHOWING CHEEK BONE, TEETH, EYE-SOCKETS, AND EAR-OPENINGS (FIG. 6).



SHOWING THE GREAT EYE-BROW RIDGE, TEETH, AND NOSE-OPENING: A THREE-QUARTER VIEW OF THE BROKEN HILL SKULL (FIG. 7).



CLOSELY RESEMBLING THE BROKEN HILL SKULL: THE GIBRALTAR SKULL (FIG. 8)—(INSET) A MODERN ENGLISH SKULL (FIG. 9).



WITH THE LONG ROOTS OF THE FRONT TEETH EXPOSED: THE BROKEN HILL SKULL, SHOWING HOW THE NOSE WAS NOT PROMINENT (FIG. 10).

When the newly found prehistoric skull was unearthed, in the Broken Hill Mine, Rhodesia, it was thickly encrusted with fragments of the bones of small animals and other matter, as shown in the top left-hand photograph above. The adjoining illustration shows it after some of the incrustations had been removed, and a further stage of the cleaning process is shown in the photographs given on previous pages. This cleaning, as Dr. Smith Woodward points out in his article, was a necessary preliminary to accurate study of the skull. "When seen in side view," he writes, "the skull has an extraordinary appearance, because the bones of the face are relatively very large, and the upper

edges of the eye-sockets are inflated into immense rounded crests or ridges. . . . The skull thus approaches that of a great ape, and when seen in front view its large square orbits with their overhanging ridges recall that of a gorilla. As is readily seen by comparing the photographs, the skull is indeed human, with reminiscences of an ape-like ancestor in its face. The bones of the nose are typically human, but their arrangement shows that it would be broad and flattened." The type of face thus indicated is well seen in Mr. Forestier's double-page reconstruction drawing. The above reference figures (5 to 10) correspond to figures mentioned in the article on the facing page.

PADDLED TO A CAPITAL: A STATE ENTRY BY RIVER IN INDIA.



ON A BARGE SUGGESTING AN EASTERN HOUSE-BOAT, AND WITH CEREMONIAL UMBRELLAS HELD ABOVE HIM: THE VICEROY OF INDIA PASSING
THE PALACE AT SRINAGAR, KASHMIR.

Lord Reading, Vicercy of India, and Lady Reading have recently visited Kashmir. Their state entry into Srinagar, the capital, was made by river on October 14, when the above photograph illustrating the picturesque seene was taken. In the centre background the state barge, with the Vicercy and the Maharaja and their suites on board, is seen passing the palace. Kashmir has an area of 84,432 square miles and a population of about 3,158,000. After the Sikh defeat by the British in 1846, the country was sold by the British Government to Golab Singh, who was asknowledged as an Independent ruler-

Srinagar has a population of about 126,000. The "Statesman's Year-Book" for 1921 says: "Kashmir occupies most of the northernmost portion of India, and is administered by Lieut. -Cen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Maharaja of Jammud and Kashmir, with the assistance of Ministers, the Indian Government being represented by a Resident. The revenue in 1917 was £903,000, and the expenditure, £859,000. The bulk of the population are Muhammedans, though the ruling family is Hindu."



The Morld of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.



"THE SLEEPING PRINCESS" awakens memories of the past. It is not Russian Ballet as we understand it, in spite of half-a-score of Russian ballerinas, a great male dancer, the splendours of Bakst inoculated with beautiful thoughts of Dulac, the magnificent music of Tschaikovsky. It is ballet of the Milanese-Vienna-Paris school of the middle of last century—and none the less lovely for that; it even recalls the palmy days of the Alhambra when Jacobi swung the baton. And, harking back to my young days, when



"THE SLEEPING PRINCESS" AT THE ALHAMBRA: THE WICKED FAIRY (MME. CARLOTTA BRIANZA) HANDS THE SPINDLE TO THE PRINCESS AURORA (MME. EGAROVA) IN ACT. II.

Photograph by Walter Benington.

Elssler was the great goddess of ballet, comparisons loom up which might be invidious. Of course, we do things more sumptuously, more wholesale, more overwhelmingly than in the days of the Second Empire. Hence a huge orchestra, a huge corps de ballet, a phalanx of "primas," a never-ending series of pageants, fantasies, figures. But one thing we missed—the unity of production, the greater touch of the Perrault-Grimm fairy-tales that set young hearts and old pit-a-pat. There were but two figures so elfish in their appearance and their dances that reality became a dream—the exquisitely dainty Princess of Mlle. Spessiva, and her partner, M. Pierre Vladimiroff. There were fine dancers among the other leaders, first and foremost La Lopokova-though more a modern mortal in ecstasy than a fairy princess-and every one of them was cheered like a popular prince in regal progress. But none carried us back to the realm of fancy, to the dreamland of imagination, to that indefinable atmosphere wherein dwells all that is gossamer, eerie, visionary. It was all very beautiful, very vivid, but the touch of the fairy-wand was missing. I would call it the perfection of technique overwhelming inspiration. Perhaps the everlasting bows in acknowledgment which intersected and disturbed the performance; perhaps the truly dynamic energy of the Russian conductor—who swung his baton like a knout, and often did not synchronise his measure with the *premier pas* of the dancers—created this impression of mundanity over etherealism. At any rate, I came away in admiration for the feast of the eye and the ear, for the colossality—if I may coin the word—of the canvas, but not enchanted. I had dwelt in marble halls instead of fairyland.

"Deburau" in English! It seemed almost a foolhardy enterprise—the Sacha Guitry touch, the light verse, the story so typical of the Paris coulisse, the sentiment so French, so 1840. And yet, thanks to Granville Barker, who has handled his delicate material with a deft and light hand, and to Robert Loraine, yesterday's Cyrano, it came off triumphantly. Nor should the producer—Mr. H. M. Harwood—and the scene-painter be forgotten. For ever that charming, hazy scene of a complete little theatre, on the tiny stage of the Ambassadors', will dwell in memory

as an exquisite combination of art and craft. When anon we reached the love-story, when Deburau had become a Great Lover of the bewitching demimondaine, Marie Duplessis, destined to the immortality of "La Dame aux Camélias" (and Dumas fils), when Armand Duval, in the poetic realisation of Ivor Novello, achieved the triumph of youth over middle age, the story wholly captivated us. And yet Miss Madge Titheradge, in her passiveness, her unconvincing effort to re-create the heroine of endless romance, was not at all the Dame of Dumas's famous preface. So the burden lay entirely on the shoulders of Robert Loraine, and in two scenes on those of Bobbie Andrews, whose impersonation of Deburau II., the chip of the old block, was Youth in all the rich, hopeful, suspicious meaning of the word. In the case of Robert Loraine

the actor rose in intensity and feeling with the action. When he extolled the actor's profession in a speech which one is tempted to call a foil to Hamlet's address to the players, a soul spoke through his voice. It was a defence of a vocation as well as of a profession. It echoed the feeling of all of us who look upon the theatre as the most enthralling force of human expression. One word of praise for

Mr. Bruce Winston, who in stentorian voice exhorted the crowd to "step up" and see the play and Deburau. It was priceless—to use a word so often misapplied. It was in one figure the embodiment of the old fair, when mountebank, mummers, and monsters were the joy of the people.

"We cannot see that a theatre is a place of educational interest."—Judges of the King's Bench. After this pronunciamento, need we wonder why in this country the theatre remains the Cinderella of art—why we have no National Theatre—why we cry in the wilderness—why in one respect we are behind the times and the smaller fry in the Concert of Nations?

Apropos this, I find in Paris Comædia, over the signature of Georges Bourdon, a critic of repute:

"On sait ce que vaut la littérature dramatique de l'Angleterre actuelle, qui n'est, dans son ensemble, qu'en jeu puéril et négligeable."

Will M. Henri Bonnaire, the excellent London Correspondent of the Paris daily, who knows our theatre so well, not pick up the gauntlet and ask his Parisian confrère whether he has ever heard of



BLUEBEARD AND HIS WIVES IN "THE SLEEPING PRINCESS," AT THE ALHAMBRA: (L. TO R.) MME. DUBROVSKA, M. FEDOROV, AND MME. TCHERNITCHEVA.—[Photograph by Walter Benington.]

English plays that matter? There is an excellent case for the defence, albeit that "dans son ensemble" is, alas! nearer the truth than one would care to admit.

I hope that Miss Esmé Beringer and our folklore singer will continue their interesting afternoons at the Garrick. These scenes from Shake-

speare are highly instructive, and should attract the visitors to London who look round in vain for worship of the bard on this side of the Thames. I would also like these performances to become a permanent institution, so that in course of time they would encourage Miss Beringer and Mr. Coates to visit Continental cities.

Miss Beringer's own efforts are so remarkable that one cannot understand why no London manager has long since singled her out as "leading lady." Her rendering of the sleep-walking scene in "Macbeth" is so fine, so dramatic, so realistic that it leaves all the interpretations of latter years in the background. Her voice has melody, her diction grandeur, and it is thus that we love to hear Shakespeare's lines spoken.

The premature death of Ernest Hutchinson deprives the young generation of one of its most promising dramatists. His latest play, which he owed to the enterprise of Messrs. Leon M. Lion and C. Kenyon during their Garrick season, was full of great promise. Boldly, in "The Right to Strike," he attacked a great conflict, and handled it with skill and a sense of justice. After this happy beginning, he set to work to accomplish greater things, and it is almost tragic to find in Mr. Curtis Brown's list, issued on the day of Hutchinson's death, the announcement of his new work, "Contraband." Like Stanley Houghton, he was wrenched away in his thirties. He will be remembered as a delightful, ardent, modest man.



A RUSSIAN BALLET OF ALL THE TALENTS: "THE SLEEPING PRINCESS" AT THE ALHAMBRA—THE FINAL WEDDING SCENE, WHERE ALL THE CHARACTERS TELL VARIOUS FAIRY TALES IN DANCE.

Tchaikovsky's ballet, "The Sleeping Princess," the music of which M. Stravinsky regards as a masterpiece by the father of ballet, was produced at the Alhambra on November 3, by M. Diaghileff's company. M. Léon Bakst, who is in charge of the production, has designed a set of gorgeous stage pictures, and the cast includes many famous dancers. The strenuous name-part is taken in turn, for a few nights at a time, by four dancers, including Mme. Olga Spessiva and Mme. Egorova. The Prince Charming is M. Pierre Vladimiroff.

Photograph by Woller Benington.

EMPIRE LINKS VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: MALTA AND ADEN.

PHOTOR RAPHS BY C.N. AND G.P.A.



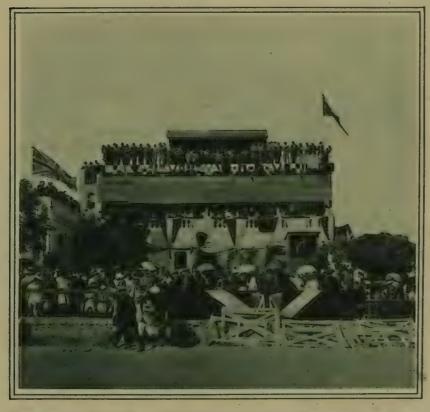
IN THEIR QUAINT NATIONAL HEAD-DRESS: MALTESE WOMEN GREETED BY THE PRINCE.



WITH THE GOVERNOR OF MALTA, LORD PLUMER (RIGHT): THE PRINCE WITH MALTESE MONKS WHO SERVED IN THE RAISING HIS HAT TO PEOPLE OF VALETTA.



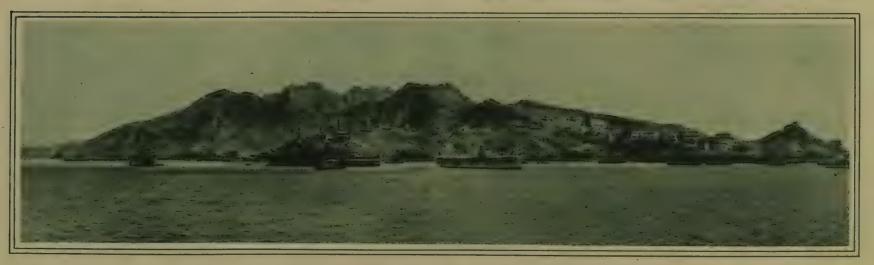
WAR: THE PRINCE AT A REVIEW.



GOING OUT TO PLAY IN A POLO MATCH AT MALTA: THE PRINCE OF WALES WITH LORD PLUMER LEAVING THE GATE OF THE PAVILION.



THE PRINCE OF WALES PLAYING IN A POLO MATCH AT MALTA: THE GAME IN PROGRESS, SHOWING HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS (SECOND FROM RIGHT).



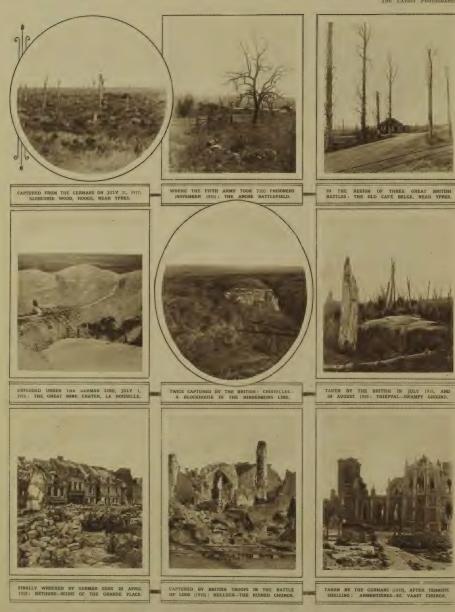
"ONE OF THE STRONGEST LINKS IN THAT LONG CHAIN BINDING THE BRITISH EMPIRE TOGETHER": A PANORAMA OF ADEN, WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES LANDED ON NOVEMBER 12 ON HIS WAY TO INDIA.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Malta, in the "Renown," on November 1, and was welcomed with the greatest enthusiasm by the people of the island, headed by the Governor, Field-Marshal Lord Plumer. In the Great Hall of St. Michael and St. George in the Governor's Palace, the Prince inaugurated the new Maltese Parliament, after reading a speech in which he recalled Malta's memorable history, and the social problems of the present day. Later, he visited the Cathedral of St. John, lunched at the Maltese Club, and attended a garden party at the Governor's country house at San Antonio. In the evening there

was a gala performance of "Aïda" at the Opera. The next day he visited the battle-ships "Iron Duke" and "Benbow," inspected Maltese ex-soldiers, and played polo at a gymkhana. The "Renown" left Malta on the 3rd, and, after calling at Port Said and Suez, arrived at Aden on the 12th. There, too, the Prince had a great reception. "I am glad," he said, in reply to an address, "to pay my first visit to Aden, one of the strongest links in that long chain binding the British Empire together." He received the Arab rulers, and visited the famous water tanks. The "Renown" then left Aden for Bombay,

AFTER THREE YEARS: BRITISH BATTLEFIELDS AS THEY

THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPHS:

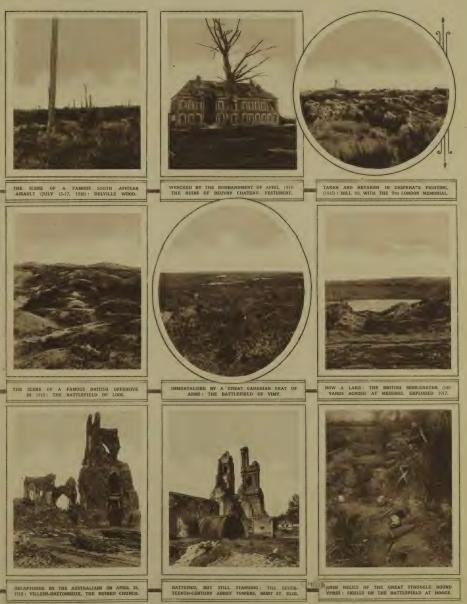


The present condition of the historic British battlefields on the Western Front is shown by these photographs, taken quite recently. Even after three years, ruin and desolation mark the seeness of conflict, though the work of reconstruction and re-cultivation has been gradually proceeding. In the House of Commons on November 9, the Secretary for War (Sir L. Worthington-Evans) said; "Since the Armistice the whole buttlefield area in France and Flanders has been systematically searched at least six times. Some areas, in which the fighting, had been particularly heavy, were searched as many as twenty times. In the spring of 1920 the work was easy and rapid owing to the number of surface indications, but since then in the cases of, approximately, 90 per cent. of the bodies found, there was no surface indication:

In view of the thoroughness of the search, the Army Council has come to the conclusion that the time

ARE TO-DAY-HOLY GROUND IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

SUPPLIED BY REALISTIC TRAVELS.



has now arrived when this work should cease, and consequently they have issued instructions for the withdrawal of the military exhumation parties. It is practically certain that in the course of reconstruction and drainage operations, and of the clearing of debris, bodies hitherto unsuspected will be found, and that this will continue for years to come. The owners and inhabitants are now resuming possession of their houses, fields, and gradens, and reports of the discovery of bodies by such owners and occupiers must be awaited before exhumation and re-interment in an approved cemetery can be undertaken. . . . In cases where relatives or friends can produce from their own knowledge evidence that the body of an officer or soldier may be found in a particular locality, special search will be made under the instructions of the Imperial War Graves Commission, If a good frima facie case has been made out."

By J. D. SYMON.

WO vivid characters in verse and picture have haunted my memory ever since a Christmas Eve, sometime in the last century, when, in the Blooms-

bury lodging that he shared with two future Fellows of the Royal Society and an eminent editor in the bud, the poet of the then unborn "Rowton House Rhymes" introduced his visitor to an "excessively rare" book, and dwelt fondly upon two worthies celebrated and figured therein. One of the unforgettable though unnamed characters was-

The lone dissenter in the blast; the other, portrayed with equal truth, had this for anticipatory epitaph-

He from the poor averts his head . He will regret it when he's

There are many other lively creations in the book, but none made so strong and lasting an appeal. These two and their fellows are well known to specialists, but now at last they have a chance of general recognition, and it was with no common pleasure that I, for one, and I am sure many others, renewed acquaintance with them in the reprint of "MORAL EM-BLEMS," by Robert Louis Stevenson, with nineteen woodcuts by the author, and a Preface by Lloyd Osbourne (Chatto and Windus; 5s.).

With the "Emblems" are included those mighty works of genius entitled, "The Graver and the Pen," "the last enterprise of Osbourne and Co.," printed (not at and Co.," printed (not at Davos, like the other pieces, but at Kingussie) by the help of "an amiable old man," whom Mr. Lloyd Osbourne does not further identify in his preface to the reprint. The name of this assistant in a great undertaking was, however, fully acknowledged in the original issue, which bore the following note-

It was only by the kindness of Mr. Crerar of Kingussie that we are able to issue this little work—having allowed us to print with his own press when ours was broken.

Only plutocrats may hope to possess the originals of these most desirable Stevensoniana, but from the reprint not even the New Poor need "avert his head."

There is a revival in books of travel, which constitute the real Magic Carpet of the Eastern fable. The magician in one recent case has for a moment forsaken his rôle of novelist, to describe, and describe charmingly, the city we allude to Havai which Mr. Joseph Hergesheimer dignifies with its full style and title (as splendid and sonorous as that of any hidalgo), " SAN CRISTÓBAL

DE LA HABANA" (Heinemann; 7s. 6d.), where the cigars come from. Thereafter you may cross over to the mainland with Dr. E. J. Dillon, that shrewd and practised political observer, who presents new facts in "Mexico on the Verge" (Hutchinson; 21s.), a volume dealing with the critical stage of its history, upon which that tempest-tossed State is now entering. "TWENTY YEARS IN RUMANIA," by Maude Parkinson (George Allen and Unwin; 10s. 6d.); is a book of interesting information lightly and pleasantly written. It

may be news to some that Mr. Take Jonescu's statesmanship included the institution of baths in all Rumanian public and private schools.

The literary Magic Carpet has its uses also for the Londoner whose desire for exploration does not reach beyond his own borders. The last few months have been rather rich in books about London. Several have already been noted herethe splendid history of the Port, and Mr. Bell's and Mr. Gatty's more particularly local works. The antiquary and the novelist join hands in a curious little book, "The Lure of Old London," by Sophic Cole (Mills and Boon; 5s. net), where an impecunious man of fashion acts as guide to

For all that, Mr. George has the root of the London matter in him, and he is ably supported by his illustrator, Philippe Forbes - Robertson, who also works in mosaic. The forward outlook on the Metropolis is reflected in "London of THE FUTURE," prepared by the London Society under the editorship of Sir Aston Webb (Fisher Unwin; 42s.). To this list London bibliographers should add "The Royal and Bishops" PALACES IN OLD LONDON," by Wilberforce Jenkinson (S.P.C.K.; 10s.).

Perhaps the finest homage this country has

paid to Anatole France, this year's winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature, is the tribute inaugurated in 1908, when Mr. John Lane began that series of translations (now in its twenty-eighth volume) which has created an English public for the works irony, and learning that form but with a smiling disclaimer one can accept his remark that M. France "hath given us medicines to make us love" even that slut and hussy, Catherine in the "Reine Pédauque."

of the master, quite apart from those readers who have always enjoyed, in the original, the tenderness, delicate the mint-marks of M. Jacques Anatole Thibault's incomparable coinage. The three latest translations are "M. Bergeret in Paris " (7s. 6d.),
" The Deputy Morin" (7s. 6d.), that exquisite little piece of persiflage, and "MARGUERITE" (7s. 6d.), a fragment unearthed from the files of a newspaper, and re-published with the author's gracious permission, of "all responsibility" on his part. Anatole France, in the words of Mr. Thomas Hardy, "is a writer who is faithful to the principles that make for permanence, who never forgets the value of organic form and symmetry, the force of reserve, and the emphasis of understatement. even in his lightest works." If one cannot agree with Mr. Robert Blatchford that "Penguin Island" is a greater work than "Gargantua" or "Don Quixote,"

Among the many remarkable novels issued during the past year by Messrs. Collins, whose fiction list has been an event, a special interest attaches to one of the most recent, "Sidonie" (7s. 6d.), less perhaps for its content than for the publisher's intriguing statement that it is a true story given in the form of a novel. That opens up the whole question of the limits of fact in fiction, and the problem is further complicated by the announcement that

the author, "Pierre Coal-fleet," is a woman whom many Londoners may be able to recognise. While admitting the fascination of the story. the love-adventures of a Savoyard girl, one could wish that it had been put forth either as fact or fiction, sans phrase. The duality disturbs one in the reading. It can't many into supposing the book an actual autobiography, but it never pretended to be other than fiction. It will be interesting to see how "Sidonie" carries her handicap.



A GREAT SOLDIER WHO HAS WRITTEN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY: FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

Sir William Robertson's recently published book, "From Private to Field-Marshal" (Constable), tells the story of a great career that should be an inspiration to every ambitious soldier. Entering the ranks without any social influence or advantages of education, he worked his way to the top by sheer merit and industry. When the war began he was Quartermaster-General, and from 1915 to 1918 he was Chief of the Imperial General Staff. In February 1918, he was appointed to the Eastern Command, and later became Commander-in-Chief in Great Britain. In 1919 he was given command of the Rhine Army, was created a Baronet, and received a grant of £10,000. Last year he was made a Field-Marshal.-[From the Portrait by John St. Helier Lander, R.O.I.]

> his landlady; while the artist and the antiquary make common cause in Mr. Will Owen's "OLD LONDON TOWN" (Arrowsmith; 5s. net), a slight but amusing little volume in which the spirit of antiquity is gently "ragged." For a more literary dismissal of the heavily reverent and sentimental attitude towards the grey Mother City, see "A LONDON MOSAIC," by W. L. George (Collins; 15s.), of whose quality you may judge from this pious exhortation:—" Hush, my soul! Do not let the spirit of Mr. E. V. Lucas invade thee!

RETROSPECTIVE NAVAL DISARMAMENT: "WOODEN WALLS" CONDEMNED.

PHOTOGRAPH SUPPLIED BY A. L. SIMPSON.



BULWARKS OF BRITISH NAVAL POWER IN THE PAST: TWO OLD THREE-DECKERS-H.M.S. "IMPREGNABLE" (LEFT BACKGROUND) AND H.M.S. "HINDUSTAN"-DOOMED TO DEMOLITION.

The balance of sea-power will not be disturbed by the destruction of these old three-deckers, two of the few remaining examples of the "wooden walls of England," of the type that won Trafalgar. One cannot but regret that such historic relics of bygone battles, and picturesque examples of old naval architecture, should be ignominiously broken up. Societies exist to preserve ancient buildings, but no one seems to care what happens to old ships. The two here shown were

recently brought to Castle's shipbreaking yard, near Woolwich, for demolition. The "Impregnable" came from Devonport, where she was used as flag-ship, and a training-ship for boys. She was the third vessel of that name in the Navy. One of them took part in the attack on Algiers, on August 27, 1816. The "Hindustan" was an earlier namesake of the battle-ship in which the Prince of Wales served as a midshipman.

THE TWO MINUTES: A FAR-FLUNG TRIBUTE OF SILENCE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, MATTHAUS (COLOGNE), C.N., L.N.A., PHOTOPRESS, AND ALFIERI.



THE "SILENCE" IN THE HUNTING FIELD: THE QUORN HOUNDS, AT BEEBY, WITH THEIR M.F.H., MAJOR A. E. BURNABY (CENTRE, AT BACK, TO LEFT OF BUILDING).



OBSERVING THE "SILENCE" AT COLOGNE: A TWO MINUTES' PARADE OF BRITISH TROOPS OF OCCUPATION OUTSIDE THE CATHEDRAL.



THE PREMIER AND THE CABINET AT THE CENOTAPH: MR. LLOYD GEORGE (FOURTH FROM LEFT) AND OTHER MINISTERS DURING THE "SILENCE" IN WHITEHALL.



AFTER THE TWO MINUTES' SILENCE IN DUBLIN: STUDENTS OF TRINITY COLLEGE SINGING "GOD SAVE THE KING" ON ARMISTICE DAY.



THE SILENCE IN NEWSPAPER LAND: TRAFFIC STOPPED AT LUDGATE CIRCUS, AT THE CORNER OF FLEET STREET.

On November 11, the third anniversary of the Armistice, the Two Minutes' Silence at eleven o'clock, in remembrance of the dead, was reverently observed throughout the country, as well as among British communities overseas. At the Cenotaph in Whitehall stood the Prime Minister, with members of his Cabinet. Next to him in the group (to the right) is seen the tall figure of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Birkenhead), and at the extreme right of the line is Mr. Churchill. Behind the Premier to the left is Earl Curzon of Kedleston, and second from the left, in the second row, is Mr. Austen Chamberlain. Wreaths were placed on the Cenotaph by representatives



THE SILENCE "IN STREAMING LONDON'S CENTRAL ROAR": A DENSE CROWD OBSERVING THE TWO MINUTES' PAUSE OUTSIDE THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

of the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Churchill, and others, placed wreaths on it personally. In Cologne the silence was observed by a parade of British troops before the Cathedral. In Dublin there was no public ceremony, but special services were held in St. Patrick's and Christ Church Cathedrals, and at Trinity College, after the two minutes' pause, the assembled students sang the National Anthem. Flags of the Allies were flown from many houses in the city. The lower right-hand photograph of the great crowd outside the Royal Exchange shows the Bank of England in the background.

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Red and white happen to be the Hay colours, and were used for floral decoration, and for the dresses of three youthful bridesmaids and two pages, with a quite successful result. Another special feature of the wedding was that the bride wore her mother's bridal attire, and that it, being of white satin with pearl embroideries, and falling in long lines, looked by no means old-fashioned There was also a quantity of lovely old lace worn as train and veil, which was lent by aunts. Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, who came with her husband, was a delightfully smart and yet picturesque figure, in a coat of silver grey satin embroidered in steel beads, with a grey fox collar over a grey dress, and with a mole grey velvet hat. Viscountess Acheson, who brought her page son, was very quietly attired in black; the bride's mother was in brown and wore brown furs; and her grandmother, the Dowager Countess of Clarendon, was by no means in the bride's grandmother class, judging by looks.

Princess Karadja, a Swede who married a Greek, has an internationally good heart. Her idea of having a big united fête, in which many causes could benefit at one expense, promises excellent results. The had a reception and tea-party Princess last week at the Lyceum Club, at which she explained her points. She told us that the Chinese, instead of using an alphabet, express things each by a hieroglyphic. The symbol that is used to express "woman," when doubled, expresses "quarrelling." The Princess said that she had found among many women of the West, interested in her United Charities Fête to be held on the 30th inst. and on December I, in the Hotel Cecil, not the smallest dis-position to quarrel. The Dowager Duchess of Abercorn, the Countess of Chichester, Lord Cheylesmore, Lord William Cecil, Lady Hambro, and Lady Wyndham all spoke for different causes concerned. Lady Wilson, wife of Field-Marshal Sir Henry of that name, and Lady Edwina Lewin, Earl Roberts' younger daughter, were present, and are concerned for the Lord Roberts Memorial Workshop stall.

Christmas draws near, and we are all occupied with thoughts of what we can give to our friends. There is a present which is sure of warm welcome,

a handsome box filled with real good and delicious chocolates. The name of Fry's is worldfamous for the best, the most varied, and most palatable inside portions, and the perfect purity of the chocolate itself. This year, the famous firm has big boxes, middle - sized and ordinary 1 lb. boxes, which are a delight to the eye, most tasterich satin ribbon. in colours differing with the name of the chocolate contained. There is the "De Luxe," the " Playgoers," and other styles under which these splendid chocolates are known, and all one can say is that the firm

has taken care to make them truly worthy of the high reputation that this well-known house has gained. Other presents for friends abroad and those at home are Fry's wonderful chocolates and cocoas for drinking. These are beverages as comforting as they are delicious and good for us.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE THIRD SON OF THE EARL OF ERROLL: CAPTAIN THE HON. IVAN AND MRS. HAY, WITH BRIDESMAIDS AND PAGES.

The marriage of Captain the Hon. Ivan Hay, third son of the Earl and Countess of Erroll, to Pamela, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Burroughes, of 4, Mount Street, took place at St. Mark's, North Audley Street, on November 9. The bidesmaids were the Hon. Rosemary Hay, Miss Joselyne Whitbread, and Miss Diana Sackville-West, and the train-bearers were the Hon. Patrick

medical advice to abandon her intention of opening the Christmas Sale of work in the Jerusalem Chamber last week in aid of the St. Helena Convalescent Home at Cricklewood and the Westminster Refuge. With these good works, the Dean of Westminster said her Royal Highness had been connected many long years. Mr. John Thynne, who had been their faithful friend for thirty-six years, at the Dean's request declared the sale open. The wonderful Chamber, with its tapestry hangings and oak carvings and noble stonework, was barely discernible in the fog, but Lady Sydenham and others were briskly buying.

Of the giving of balls there is no end. They are not private balls given, by hostesses in their own houses for their own pleasure and that of their friends. The ball of this post-war period is a well-intentioned attempt to exploit the existing craze for dancing for the benefit of philanthropic causes. Next Friday night, the 25th instant, there will be a ball in Devonshire House, to which the Queen has given her patronage. It will be in aid of the People's League of Health, of which the King is patron and royal founder. A special ballroom will be erected, with boxes round the dancing floor. In the afternoon there will be entertainment tableaux, a dress show of costumes from 400 B.C. to modern times, and many great artists will take part. Miss Olga Nethersole has been working for months on this scheme, and Mr. Sherwood Foster is helping her over the ball. The Marchioness Curzon is Appeal Director, and the support of all the Embassies and large sections of well-known people is assured.

"With Alice Through Wonderland." Doesn't it sound nice? I accepted Alice's invitation at Harrods; and I found it accepted by so many people, big and little, that there were queues for every tour that Alice made. She is a delightfully clever child, Miss Rosalie Lawson by name, and one discovers her asleep with the White Rabbit contemplating his watch in the vicinity. Down the rabbit hole we all go with her, and as she enters on each episode of Wonderland, we see her, the children in front, the grown ups behind, all equally thrilled. We see her in the Hall of Doors, on the sea-shore with the Dodo, meeting the White Rabbit in a great taking because he has lost the Duchess's gloves. We follow her to the

Duchess's house. to the garden where the cards are painting white roses red, to her interviews with the Griffon and the Mock Turtle, to the March Hare, the Hatter and the Dormouse teaparty, which offends her taste because they move one up when they have finished their tea, and leave her the used cups. And finally we go with her to the trial of the Knave of Hearts for stealing the tarts. It is a real joy to little folks, and once again Harrods have scored, with a most seasonable treat. The toy fair, through which shoppers enter and leave, will leave no child's wishes unfulfilled. A. E. L.



AT THE WEDDING OF LADY PHYLLIS HERVEY AND CAPTAIN J. D. G. MACRAE: THE BRIDAL GROUP.

Lady Phyllis Hervey, younger daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Bristol, was married to Captain John Duncan George MacRae, son of Lieut.-Col. John and Mrs. MacRae-Gilstrap, of Eilan Donan and Ballimore, Argyllshire. In the group, besides the bride and bridegroom, are Colonel MacRae, Miss Hoare, the Marquess of Bristol, Miss Wythes, Sir John Napier, Miss M. MacRae, Miss B. MacRae, Master Victor Hervey, and Master Compton. Whitworth,—[Photograph by Topical Press.]

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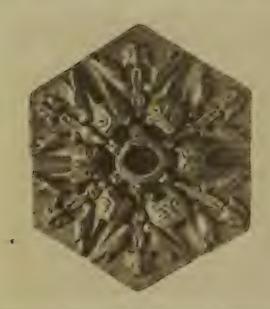
Made in following colours: Black, Brown (Tan), Dark Brown, Toney Red; also White for Patent Leather. In tins 4d. and 6d.

No. 801.

C F.H.

ART IN THE SALE ROOMS. BY ARTHUR HAYDEN.

A FTER the drought comes the cold snap, and things become equalised. It is easy to prophesy a snowy winter after a dry summer; the law of averages is not magically esoteric, nor under the



THE ANTIQUITY OF THE LION'S MOUTH AS FOUNTAIN CHANNEL: A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PERSIAN TILE FROM SULTANABAD.

The tile is of turquoise glaze, measuring 13½ inches in diameter. It is included in the collection of M. Léonce Rosenberg, of Paris, to be sold at Sotheby's on November 23.

By Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge.

spell of Rosicrucian formulæ. It peeps forth as a sort of horse-sense to all, and so all may give tongue and prophesy. But the law of averages is known in the world of finance and of art. The lean years are followed by the fat, even as in Pharaoh's time. Hence it comes to pass that art lovers are always looking for the silver lining to the cloud.

The selling of works of art has become an exact science. Almost as in diurnal pendulum regularity, sale follows sale. It is in a measure as though time and tide were ignored under the tap of the hammer which is perpetual motion embodied in the salerooms. It was a wonderful invention to establish

marts where one set of unseen owners offer delightful dreams in paint, in porcelain, in woven fabrics, in bronze, in silver, and in ivory-treasures snatched from the four corners of the earth; and where a crowd, purses in hand, bid against each other to possess what each believes to be beautiful. After all, it is a trial of wits. To him who loves the sparkling gem, the melting dream of a tapestry panel offers no allurement. Our bazaars in London, wonderful in Oriental splendour and Western magnificence, are on a plane apart. We do not begin at exorbitant, idealistic amounts, and commence a flowery harangue working towards zero. Without fear and without favour, every man has his say, and things of no value or of great value pass as in a kaleidoscope. Quick is the recognition of a nod. Treasures change ownership in a moment.

Miscellaneous sales offer enticing items. For instance, in decorative furniture, pictures, and porcelain sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley, two beautiful Tabriz carpets of exquisite character passed for 30 guineas; and a beautiful Chinese famille verte dish, with garden scenes in panels of delectable quality, changed owners for £68 5s. For £21 a bidder acquired

a panel of old Flemish tapestry. Sèvres porcelain went for a song. A pair of Empire ovoid vases with subjects—"The Retreat from Moscow, 1812," and "The Return from Elba, 1815," signed by Desprez-went for £37 16s. A grandfather clock (£60 18s. was a good price) with Whittington, Ossington, and Westminster chimes - some lover of campanology must have seized this as a prize. Engravings, long in the bin, came out, as finely matured wine in the collection of the Farrington family dispersed by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 11th. Joseph Farrington (1747-1821) was a Royal Academician. In consequence, many artist's copies came forward. But where were the wise collectors? They missed a parcel of portraits by S. Cousins, C. Turner, and S. W. Reynolds, mezzo-tints, some proofs. Another parcel, Portraits of Ladies, mostly proofs, went for "rotten" price. Where are we all if we let such things pass? Even Turner proofs— "Straits of Dover," "Shipwreck," and others -made nothing in comparison with pre-war prices. Why is everyone so shy? imprints are not Bolshevist notes turned out by the thousand; they are the greatest work of our greatest masters, imperishable, and above and beyond all knavish manipulation of the Prussian mark. Art should be above

all international barriers. Some David Lucas mezzotints, "The Mill" and "Hampstead Heath," after Constable, were thrown away for a mere song. Axel Haig's "St. Mark's, Venice," Interior, signed proof, Axel went for a modicum of pre-war value. Some fine Helleus missed supreme recognition for so supreme a master. In the same sale was Dürer's "War Horse," 1505, and "The Combat of Animals," of the early Italian School. A glorious array of Alken's aquatints and others came up. Aquatint is not too well known, nor its exponents. But here were treasures to set the ordinary man aflame as to the possibilities of that art.

On the same day the same firm were selling glass and furniture, porcelain and miniatures. A miniature of Mrs. Siddons with head-dress and plume had a frame at the back with hair. Our forbears were fond of hair souvenirs. This may have had a history, but it was not forthcoming. It may have been from the locks of the redoubtable Sarah. It was an in-

In a two days' sale on the 15th and 16th, engravings from the late Lord Amherst were included with other properties. We liked the Nanteuils of Colbert and Mazarin. Nanteuil as an engraver is incomparable.



THE LION AS A "SUPPORTER" IN POTTERY: A FOURTEENTH-CENTURY PERSIAN TRIPOD STAND FROM SULTANABAD.

This tripod stand is also in the Rosenberg collection to be sold at Sotheby's on the 23rd. It is in turquoise glaze, and stands 91 inches high, with 13 inches diameter. -[By Courtesy of Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge.]



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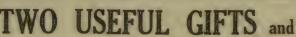
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He often engraved straight on to the plate in many of his masterpieces, as an artist works on the canvas. Ad ieum should mean, although it does not, incomparable value to collectors above all states. Perhaps "The Countess of Derby," by Bartolozzi, after Lawrence, appealed to certain collectors; but in the main it required esoteric knowledge to pick and choose with octagonal in form, with lid surmounted with figure of a priest in a chair. This was obtained at Lhasa in 1916, and is believed to have been a present from the Emperor of China to the Dalai Lama. One cannot help remembering the seated Quakeress on Wedgwood teapots, and, later, the seated figure on Copenhagen vase-covers-truly the ceramic world is akin. Bristol

always with Plymouth, claim recognition as our only hard - paste factories. Here examples came forward duly authenticated.

The Middle East and the Far East are offering tribute to collectors. Great and varied

parcel gilt, decorated with leaf pattern, with central rosette ornament. Two fourteenth - century Persian examples claim attention—a hexagonal tile, the cap of a fountain with six lion masks for the water to pass through (illustrated on another page in this number): the lion's mouth in fountains has remained to the present day from these early prototypes Another item, a tripod stand, is of curious design, with three supporting lions and human figures in grotesque Indian sculpture is represented by sandstone figures of the second and third centuries A.D.; and Negroid sculpture exhibits in a plaque an Ethiopian king in battle. Behind him is a winged figure of Victory. This was discovered near Shendi, in the Soudan-a fine example of the art of the Ethiopian kingdom, with inscriptions in the Meriotic language.

Rumours that visitors to France, particularly the English-speaking ones, were charged heavier prices than any others, were circulated by those who view with dissatisfaction the ever-increasing number of tourists to "La douce France." Nothing could give better proof of the untruth of such rumours than the



BEFORE THE FIRE: KINNAIRD CASTLE, THE FORFARSHIRE SEAT OF THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF SOUTHESK, RECENTLY BURNT DOWN. Fire broke out in Kinnaird Castle in the early morning of November 7, and spread rapidly, rwing to a strong wind, despite great efforts by the Dundee and Brechin Brigades. The main front portion was gutted, including the hall, dining and drawing-rooms, library, and private rooms of the Earl and Countess of Southesk, who were away. Their daughter, Lady Katherine Bosanquet, had a narrow escape from a falling roof. Much of the furniture and art treasures, including a Raeburn portrait worth £10,000, was saved, but a valuable collection of books was destroyed, and some of the heavier furniture. The oldest part of the Castle dates from the fourteenth century. [Photographs by Topical.]

such great treasure offered. "Printed in Colours" is a shibboleth to-many. Here were ladies in colour by Cooper, by Bovi, and by Agar, to tempt the collector. We liked "Sir Walter Scott" after Raeburn, engraved by Walker, because the original is shortly to be offered from the Burdett-Coutts collection. Here is Sir Walter at his best in black and white.

In a two days' sale on the 17th and 18th there passed under the same firm properties of Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell and others of some interest, including Chinese porcelain and Bristol from the Trapnell collection. In the Grenfell collection came a jade teapot with what is termed the "mutton fat" shade,

of art coming into the market. On the 23rd, from various sources, Messrs. Sotheby are selling some important antiquities,

including a Chinese bronze sacrificial vase, decorated with geometric ornament in date of the Chow dynasty B.C. 1122 to B.C. 255. Of the third or fourth century before Christ is a Greek libation cup of massive silver,

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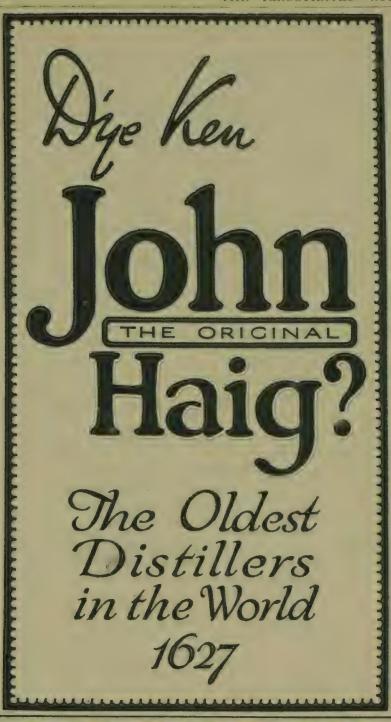
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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THANK YOU, PHILLIPS!" AT THE APOLLO.

WE owe to Mr. Nettlefold the discovery of a new playwright, and a find of this sort is not so ordinary an accident that we need be grudging in our gratitude. Mr. A. L. Burke, the playwright in question, has not done wonders, to be sure, in "Thank You, Phillips!" But he has written a piece which

WITH ONE OF THE FINEST DANCE FLOORS IN LONDON: THE BALL-ROOM IN THE WHITEHALL SUITE AT THE HOTEL METROPOLE. The suite consists of a ball-room, supper-room, retiring-rooms, and entrance hall. The whole of the work—completed in six weeks—was undertaken by Harrods, both as regards decorations and furnishings, besides structural alterations, which included the laying of the spring dance floor, which is one of the finest in London. The colour scheme of the ball-room is executed in pale azalea, with an applegreen carpet, the fittings being gilt girondelles and azalea shades. This work was carried out by Harrods in conjunction with Mr. Frank Atkinson, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. Ashby Tabb, of Liverpool.

is neatly constructed and pretty consistently amusing, and that is something to the good. His dialogue often is more than amusing—it has real wit, the sort that at its first example makes the audience sit up and strain its ears for the next sally. His plot has not the distinction of some of his dialogue, but it is ingenious enough to serve, turning as it does on the resourcefulness of a valet who manages his employers' affairs much better than they can themselves, and is a tower of strength to them in moments of embarrassment.

Phillips, indeed, is so much the master of his foolish master that the only less silly wife becomes jealous of him; but she is glad enough of his help when, thanks to doctored cocktails, he is able to dispose of unwelcome visitors. And though the device is only temporarily efficacious, and the intruders return irate at having been doped, the valet has still another shaft in his quiver. He insists on his master dismissing him to ease the situation, and that dismissal enables him to reappear in disguise as a "psychological" expert, so authoritative in his manner that everyone on the stage takes his word as law. Just for one moment the character and the play make an unfortunate dip into sentimentality, when Phillips is supposed to entertain a hopeless passion for his mistress. And this is unfortunate, too, for the actor who impersonates Phillips. Mr. Nettlefold is quite satisfactory as the bland, serious valet, who is the cause of humour, but we cannot believe in his passion. The best cannot believe in his passion. piece of acting comes from Mr. John Deverell in the "young fool" rôle of the husband; while Miss Doris Lytton plays up to him prettily, and Miss Marie Illington, with little to do, reminds us how much she has done and can doeven with scant material.

"WELCOME STRANGER," AT THE LYRIC.

The appearance, highly successful, of an American - Jewish comedian, Mr. Harry Green, in a Jewish part faintly reminiscent of "Potash and Perlmutter," is all that need be recorded of Mr. Aaron Hoffman's so-called comedy, "Welcome Stranger," now being played at the Lyric. The play, a mixture of Transatlantic sentimentality and Hebraic propaganda, is just a fairy-tale showing how a Jew stranger arriving at a little New England township

is boycotted by nearly everybody, and finally proves the success, the benefactor, and the leading spirit of the community. Mr. Green knows how to get humour out of the type he portrays as well as how to make



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This fine silver-gilt casket was presented by the Corporation of the City of Nottingham to the widow of Alderman Sir John McCraith, J.P., to commemorate her husband's admission as an Honorary Freeman of the City. It was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., the Royal Works, Sheffield and London.

it life-like; his hoarse intonations, chuckles, and cheerfulness, make up an ensemble that is attractive as well as amusing. Miss Margaret Bannerman, Mr. George Elton, and Mr. Paul Arthur are in the cast, but this is a one-man play—or rather melodrama—and Mr. Green has all the fat to himself.

We much regret that, in a small portion of our issue of Nov. 5, a mistake occurred in the full-page back cover advertisement of the famous soaps made by Messrs. D. and W. Gibbs, Ltd., Cold Cream Soap Works, London, E.I. The price of a box of three tablets of Gibbs's Cold Cream Soap was given as is,, instead of the correct amount—is. 9d. Messrs. Gibbs's soaps are delightfully soft and soothing to the skin, and especially suitable for use in the nursery.

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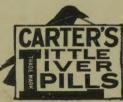
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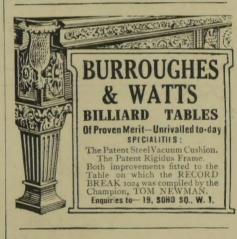
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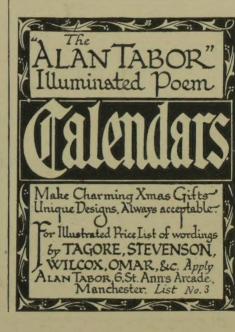
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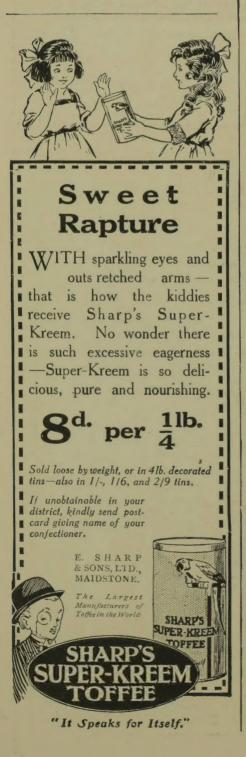
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Write to ROBERT J. PARR, O.B.E., Director, 40, Leicester Square, London, W.C. 2









THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

Another Motor Show has passed After the Show. Another Blotch into perspective, and we are able to regard its lessons in progress and development from a more detached point of view than was possible while it was actually with us. I am not at all sure yet whether it really did demonstrate a great deal of progress in design. There was nothing that could really be regarded as new or unconventional. Even the Bradshaw-Belsize car, with its oil-cooled engine, embodied no new principle, since it has been in use now for some considerable time and has ceased to be novel. As a matter of fact, to call this engine "oil-cooled" is somewhat to stretch the meaning of the term. It is, when all is said and done, an air-cooled motor in which cooling is assisted by oil circulation round the cylinders. The cylinder-heads and valvechests are exposed and in direct contact with the air. Therefore I say that it is much more an air-cooled than an oil-cooled motor.

There was considerable development among the air-cooled two-cylinder light cars, and more than one new vehicle of the type made its appearance. The new B.S.A. car is a notable case in point. An exceedingly good example is this car too. When air-cooled cars made their appearance as post-war models in the lists of several well-known firms, I confess I had rather an open mind as to their chances of attaining popular favour. The event has proved that people will buy these cars and that they give considerable satisfaction

to those who use them. The success of the Rover and the A.B.C., and particularly of the former, is sufficient to indicate that air-cooling for small cars has come to stay.

Another marked tendency is towards the small engine, notable examples of which are the new 8-h.p. Talbot-Darracq, the Amilcar, and the 5-h.p. Citroen. The first-named I referred to in my notes during the show. The last I had no opportunity of seeing until the closing days of the exhibition. It seems to be quite a wonderful little car, with its tiny four-cylinder motor-water-cooled, of course-of 7.5 Treasury rating, its electric lighting and starting set, and all the rest of the characteristics of the large car. How far this tendency towards the ultra-small and light car will go I do not pretend to know, but I am a little inclined to think it is being a bit overdone, and that before long we shall see the public demand swing towards a car with more power and capacity than is given by these very small vehicles. Personally, I think a car of about 10'4 Treasury rating is just about as low as we want in the power class. Not so much because the smaller motors do not develop lots of power for their size, but because there are limits below which it is impossible at present to go in the construction of chassis when questions of roadworthiness have to be considered.

In the larger classes there was nothing remarkable in the way of development to be discerned. Automobile design seems to have become quite stabilised, and it will require some new discovery in power-

generation to make any great impression on the modern car. Of course, improvements in detail there were and will continue to be; but, generally speaking, we can say once more that the principal impression gained was that of no particular change.

The Unemployed and Road Work.

Bearing in mind that the motoring community pays a round f10,000,000 a year towards road maintenance, the following letter addressed by the A.A. to the secretary on the Cabinet Committee



TOURING THE COUNTRY IN CONNECTION WITH A DISTANCE-GUESSING COMPETITION: AN A.C. STANDARD FOUR-SEATER.

Messrs. Leacock, the well-known wine merchants, are offering a first prize of £1000 to the competitor who most nearly estimates the exact distance the above A.C. car covers over a definite route, prizes of £250 and £100 for the second and third nearest guesses, and 50 consolation prizes. Each estimate must be accompanied by the capsule from a bottle of Leacock's 9T9 wine.

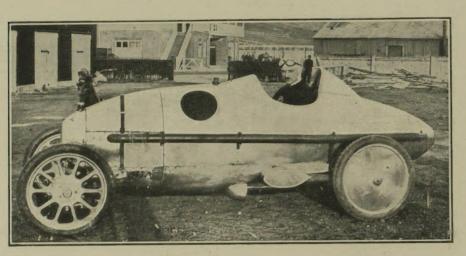
of Unemployment seems to be quite apropos the occasion—

SIR,—The Automobile Association, representing many thousands of road-users, is in entire sympathy with any scheme which will provide remunerative work on the roads for unemployed ex-Service men. I would, however, submit that there are certain fundamental principles which must be recognised in carrying out such an undertaking.

recognised in carrying out such an undertaking.

To be effective, and to obviate wasteful expenditure of public funds (£10,000,000 has been mentioned as the sum to be devoted to relief work), there must be some safeguards to ensure that the bulk of this money is spent on labour and not in relief of rates, in the purchase of plant, material, or property, or in administration charges. Road-making is primarily the work of an expert, and the proportion of expenditure which can go into the pocket of the unskilled must be very small indeed.

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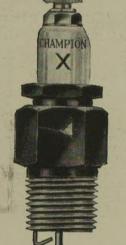


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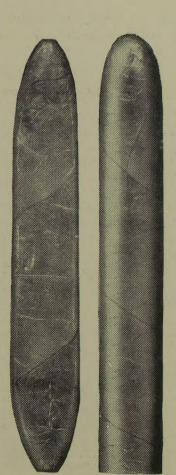
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and the quite natural lack of prevision-and provision-of the past, it is submitted that if millions of public money are to be devoted to relief work, only such schemes should be adopted as will ensure a high ratio (say, 90 per cent.) of those funds going in wages to the unskilled. Another proviso surely should be that, anticipating future requireproviso surely should be that, anticipating future requirements, the money should be spent on such work as can be done by manual, rather than mechanical, labour. The other essential seems to be that the employment must be found where the unemployed are at present situate—in other words, all over the country. For these reasons, and because of the Automobile Association's intimate knowledge of the whole country, I have no hesitation in offering the following suggestions the following suggestions-

(1) Appeals to be issued to landowners to give land adjacent to highways for the widening of bends and corners, the extension of visibility, and the provision of footways.
(2) The Highway Authorities, acting with the Roads Department of the Ministry of Transport, to schedule all offers, to set out the work, and—most important—to decide the value of such work. (3) Assuming that one particular job is assessed at one hundred days' work, that amount only would be paid and be divided between the number of men actually engaged. The rate per day would be variable according to the amount of work done. (4) The erection

of wire fences and the planting of quick-set hedges, or the re-erection of existing fences would-and at any time willbe a matter of labour rather than material. (5) The provision of picks, shovels, barrows, and other implements could be easily arranged. (6) Such relief work would cover—in addition to the setting back of fences—felling and removal of trees, clearing of brushwood and removal of obscuring banks, better turface drainage, and eventually improved gradients and cross-falls to the roads themselves when reconstructed or resurfaced.

These suggestions are based on practical experience. These suggestions are based on practical experience. It has been done before and is still being done, particularly in rural areas; but it could not be applied, remuneratively, in large cities and boroughs (say, those exceeding 250,000 in population). Waste can be avoided when useful and necessary work only is undertaken on the basis that pay is by results rather than the actual time taken. If any scheme can be launched on these lines, the hearty and whole-hearted cooperation of the Automobile Association whole-hearted co-operation of the Automobile Association is assured W. W. is assured.

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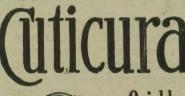
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